VOL. XXIV---NO. 35. MASSILLON, OHIO, FEBRUARY 18, 1887. WHOLE NO. 1,230.

AN OPEN LETTER
OF INTEREST TO EVERYBODY.

We are now opening our spring stock, which comprises all the latest styles of dress fabrics in woolens and cottons. Our Carpet Department contains all the new styles of the season. Our prices on all goods will be as low as the same grade of goods can be purchased for in any market in this or any other city. We do not advertise to sell twenty per cent.

LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE,

because you would all know that to be a humbug. But we will say that our opportunities and advantages for the purchasing of goods are ——NOT SURPASSED BY ANY,—— our expenses for doing business are less, having no big rent to pay and no profits to divide. Therefore, we are prepared to sell goods cheap at

RICKS' STORE.

Massillon, February, 1887—35-tf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President: C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK. Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 25 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

PHYSICIANS:

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D. **Physician and Surgeon,**
Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

H. C. ROYER, M. D **SURGEON.**
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1852. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music. Address box 352 Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and State streets.

CROP SUMMARY.

The Farmers' Review's Report of the Condition of Winter Wheat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The following summary will be printed in this week's issue of the Farmers' Review: The reports as to the condition of winter wheat continue to be generally of a favorable character, with the exception of those from Kansas, where, in a majority of the counties, the outlook is regarded as poor. The latest reports were all made prior to the cold wave of Friday night, and the resulting damage to exposed fields, if any, has not been fully disclosed. The reports from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio state that the plant is looking green and tender, but that broad areas are entirely exposed, and indicating that the crop would be subjected to a certain amount of peril in the event of freezing weather.

In Adams, Crawford, Johnson, Richland and White counties of Illinois, the fields are covered with ice and the crop is looking poorly. In Brown, Christian, Clay, Coles, Effingham, Fulton, Greene, Hancock, Madison, Pulaski, Richland, Stevenson, Wabash, Wayne and Woodford counties, the fields generally are bare, but the wheat is looking well. In seventeen Indiana counties the reports show bare fields, but fair growth and no injury. In Michigan and Wisconsin the fields are well protected and the outlook is regarded as very favorable. In Cherokee, Clay, Ellis, Jefferson, Lyon and Pawnee counties of Kansas, the prospects are regarded as very poor. In many instances the plant is just alive, and the fields are generally exposed and bare. In Rush, Crawford, Doniphin, Lincoln, Miami, and Nemaha counties of Kansas, the prospects of the crop are regarded as fairly good.

MARKET REVIEW.

Latest Quotations From Cincinnati and Elsewhere for February 16.

FLOUR—Fancy, $3.80@4.10; family, $3.40@3.65.

WHEAT—No. 3 red, 80@81c; No. 2, 84½@85c.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 3 c; No. 2, mixed, 38½c.

OATS—No. 3 mixed, 30@30½c; No. 2 mixed, 30@30½c; No. 3 white, 31@31½c.

PORK—Family, $14.12½@14.25; regular, $14.12½@14. 5.

LARD—Kettle, 7@7½c.

BACON—Short, clear sides, 8½c.

CHEESE—Prime to choice Ohio, 12@12½c; New York, 13½@ 14c.

POULTRY—Common chickens, $2.50@2.75 per dozen; fair to prime, $3.00@3.50; choice, $3.75@4.00; ducks, $2.25@3.00; live turkey, 6½@7½c.

WOOL—Unwashed medium clothing, 25@28c; fine merino, 20@22c; common, 15@16c; fleece-washed medium clothing, 31@32c; combing, 20@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@30c; burr and cotts, 16@18c; tub washed, 31@35c; pulled, 27@30c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $10.50@11.00; No. 2, $9.00@10.00; mixed, $9.00; prairie, $7.00@7.50; wheat, oats and rye straw, $5.00@6.00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $4.70@4.15; fair, $3. 0@3. 5; common, $2.00@2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.00; yearlings and calves, $2.75@3.50.

HOGS—Seelect butchers, $5. 0@5.5 ; fair to good packing, $5. 0@5.35; fair to good light, $4.85@5.1 ; common, $4. 0@4. 0; culls, $3.75@4.35.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2.75@3.50; good to choice, $3.75@ 4.50; common to fair lambs, $3.85@4.55; good to choice, $4.75@5.5.

Boston Wool Market.

Receipts of wool for the past week, 5,412 bales domestic; 1,057 bales foreign; sales, 1,599,300 lbs. 367,0 0 lbs. foreign. Quotations: Ohio XX and above, 35c bid; do XX, 35c asked; do X, 33½c bid; do No. 1, 38@40c; Michigan X, 32c asked; Michigan No. 1, 37@38c; fine Ohio delaine, A, 31c; Michigan delaine, 35c; unmerchantable Michigan, A, 34c; unmerchantable Ohio, A, 27c; No. 1 combing washed, 40 c asked; Kentucky three-eighths blood, combing, 32½c; do one-quarter blood, combing, 30@32c; Texas fine, twelve months, 25@26c; do fine, six to eight months, 19@22c; do medium, twelve months, 25@27c; do medium, six to eight months, 25c; do fall, nne, 19@22c; do do, medium, 25; Georgia, unwashed, 31@32c; California northern, spring, free, 25@27c; Southern California, spring, free, 20@23c; California, burry and defective, 12@16c; free, fall, 15@21c; Southern fall, 14@15c; Eastern Oregon, ordinary, 17@19c; Eastern Oregon, choice, 22@25c; Valley Oregon, No. 1, 27@28c; do No. 2, 26@28; do No. 3, 24@25c; Wyoming, fine, 20@21c; do, three-eighths blood, 21@23c; do, one-half blood, 23@25; Kansas choice fine, 22@23c; do medium, 21@25c; Montana fine choice, 24@24c; do, average, 23@23c; fine medium choice, 25@25c; do do, average 23@24c; California pulled, 33@38c; Maine superfine, 43@47c; Eastern A supers, 37@ 0c; do, B supers, 35@37c; Western superfine, 30@35c; extra, 28@34c; coming, pulled, 32@35c; Montevidio, 0@31c; Australian crossbred, 36@ 0c; do combing, 28@40c, do clothing, 31@32c.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Fair prime, $5.0@5.15; fair to good, $4.50@4 75; common, $4.00@4.00; receipts, 9.0 head; shipments, 900 head.

HOGS—Firm; receipts, 4,00 head; shipments, 500 head; Philadelphias, $5.0@5. 0; Yorkers, $5.0@5.5 ; common to light, $5.00@5.25; pigs, $ .00@5.00.

SHEEP—Fair; prime, $4.75@5.00; fair to good, $4.0@4.50; common, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $4.00@6.00; receipts, 2,700 head shipments, 2,400 head

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, 93½c; No. 2 red winter, March, 9 c; May, 93 c.

CORN—Mixed, cash, 48½c; March, 48½c.

OATS—No. 1 white state, 3 c; No. 2, 3 c.

CATTLE—$4.5 @5.40 per 100 lbs. live weight.

HOGS—$ .. @5. 0 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—$4.50@5. 75 per 100 lbs. live weight.

COTTON—Quiet; middling uplands, 9½c; do New Orleans, 9 11-16c; February, 9. c; March, 9.4 c; April, 9.52c; May, 9.6 c; June, 9.6 c; July, 9.75c; August, 9.81c; September, 9.9 c.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $4.50@5.10; mixed, $4. @4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3. 0; Texans, corn-fed, $2.25@3.35.

HOGS—Fair to good, $4.5 @5. 0; mixed packing, $ .1 @5. 0; choice heavy, $5. @5.5.

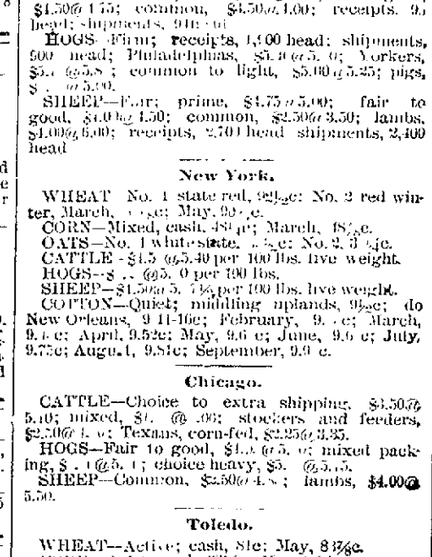
SHEEP—Common, $2.50@4.5 ; lambs, $4.00@5.50.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Active; cash, 81c; May, 83⅞c.
CORN—Quiet; cash, 38½c; May 40½c.
OATS—Neglected; cash, 30c.

MASSILLON.

Wheat, per bushel	... to 80
Oats	... to 30
Corn	37 to 40
Barley	65 to 70
Hay, per ton	10
Eggs, per doz	20
Chickens per lb	8
Butter	18
Potatoes	30 to 35
Family flour per sack	1.05 to 1 10



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Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

PREPARATION FOR THE GREAT GATHERING AT CINCINNATI.

The Meeting Is Expected to Usher Into Existence Another Political Party Whose Platform Shall Be the Promotion of the Welfare of the Workingman.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—The National Union Labor convention which meets in Music Hall on the 22d of February, should, according to a number of members prominent in the movement, be termed a political conference rather than a convention proper. The object is stated to be for the purpose of making the preliminary preparations for the formation of a new political party, that will embrace in its scope so many varied elements that little beyond an examination of principles can be accomplished at this, which will be the second conference held to determine upon a plan of procedure. At the Union Labor conference held at Indianapolis September 1, 1886, a new declaration of independence, as it was called, was presented and adopted.

It presented the formula that the framers of the constitution declared that the objects and purposes of self-government were: First, to form a more perfect Union; second, to insure domestic tranquility; third, to promote the general welfare, and fourth, to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. But during the past quarter of a century these objects have been shamefully and treasonably overlooked by both the Democratic and Republican parties, who, to use the language of the convention, "have vied with each other in betraying the interests of the people, and administering the government in the interest of corporate rings and money cabals, who have fattened upon the sweat and blood of the Nation's toilers."

It was further declared that these parties have ignored every principle upon which the government was founded, and substituted systems and methods whose essential features were borrowed from the feudal ages, and have placed under monopoly, beyond the reach of individual enterprise, all natural resources and means, all the natural resources of life, liberty and general prosperity. Considerable stress was also laid upon the assertion that these two parties have given to the money oligarchy the monopoly and control of the medium of exchange, that it may command the harvest of labor for the use of that vitalizing element of industry. They have allowed bribery and other corrupt influences to control election; they have trampled upon the rights of laboring men and women, and by aggressive avarice and relentless tyranny over the producers of wealth and men's natural rights, the mass of the people are being reduced to hopeless poverty and servile dependence.

In view of the above and other grievances, it believed that the time has now arrived for the formation of an industrial party. It was therefore resolved that a committee of thirteen be selected, representatives of the different sections of the country and of the industrial organizations, the duties of which committee it should be to proceed to effect an organization of those who believe in the principles enunciated at that conference; also to communicate with the various labor organizations, asking co-operation in securing a general conference of delegates at Cincinnati, on February 22, 1887,

It is in response to the above action that the meeting of delegates is to be held in Music Hall. The plan of operation was agreed upon, as follows:

First.—To appoint an organizer for each state and territory of the union.

Second.—The state organizer to appoint a district organizer for each congressional district of his state.

Third.—The district organizer to appoint such local organizers in their respective districts as they deem necessary to secure a full representation at the conference at Music Hall. Each congressional district is entitled to one representative or delegate for each of the following orders or organizations in such districts: Knights of Labor, Trades' unions, Greenback Labor party, Farmers' alliance, Grangers and Patrons of Husbandry, Anti-Monopoly leagues, People's party, Farmers' and Laborers' Co-operative union, Agricultural wheels, Soldiers' organizations.

And all the other organizations, mixed or otherwise, which are in sympathy with the objects and purposes of the movement, and indorse and subscribe to the new declaration of independence.

The national committee, by whom the Cincinnati conference is called, represents eight states, as follows:

Thomas A. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania; B. S. Heath, of Illinois; George L. Jones, of Wisconsin; J. D. Cole, of Kansas; Ferdinand Seiger, of New York; John F. Potter, of Michigan; L. L. Douglass, of Indiana; Isaac Freeman, of Ohio.

The national committee have received a sufficient number of responses to circulars sent out to the organizations above mentioned to indicate that about eight hundred delegates will be in attendance. These circulars were addressed to every congressional district in the United States, in each of which there is at least one representative labor organization. In Cincinnatti there are seventy local labor assemblies and lodges. The committee of arrangements in this city has devoted considerable time and attention to make the conference a success, and in view of the number of delegates that are expected, arrancements for reduced rates have been entered into so far with the following hotels—eleven in number: The Gibson house, the Emery, Hunt's the Palace, the Gault house, the Geneva, the Dennison, St. James, the Crawford house, the Indiana house and the Queen City.

It has also been arranged that the citizens here will bear the expense of the meeting at Music Hall, and in furtherance of this design sub-committees have been appointed and authorized to make collections of funds from all who are interested in the movement. The expense of Music Hall, it is understood, will be about $300, and in addition to this there will be other necessary expenses, as, in case the meeting accomplishes what is anticipated, the session will close with a demonstration in which music and congratulatory speeches will play an important part. According to the statement of a prominent member of the local committee, a complete and comprehensive platform will be adopted at this conference; but there will also be a strong opposition to any attempt which may be made to force any particular measure or merely personal view of the situation upon the organization.

It is intended that this shall be emphatically a meeting where the general benefit of the majority may be thoroughly discussed and action taken in the interest of the whole body and those whom they represent. It is expected that many delegates will present themselves with cut and dried platforms, or series of wild and reckless resolutions, ready to be foisted on the convention. But the members of the National committee have already signified their intention of squelching all arbitrary proceedings of that character at the beginning of the work, and whatever measures are adopted will be to represent the interests of the general body.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Forty-Seventh Day.

In the senate resolutions were presented from the Republican members of the general assembly of Indiana, protesting against the validity of the election of Turpie as United States senator. The house Chinese indemnity substitute for the senate bill was concurred in. The conference report on the repeal of the pre-emption laws was considered and another conference ordered. The bill for the purchase for Ericcson's destroyer was reported and referred. House amendments to senate bills for public buildings at Huntsville, Ala.; Houston, Tex., and Augusta, Ga., were concurred in. The house bill for the location and erection of a branch home for disabled volunteers west of the Rocky Mountains, was passed. The house bill relating to the catch of mackerel during the spawning season was passed. Consideration of the Eades ship railway bill was resumed, and without action the senate adjourned at 4:25 p. m.

In the house Wednesday next was set apart for the delivery of eulogies upon the late Senator Logan. A senate bill was passed increasing to $575,000 the limit of cost on the public building at Denver, Col. Also the senate bill appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Lafayette, Ind., also $100,000 for a public building at Lynn, Mass. A bill was reported providing for the weekly payment of wages by government contractors. The senate bill for re-organization of the land office was called up, and when it was found that the chiefs of division would be taken out of the civil service act the Republicans refrained from voting until the morning hour expired. The consular and diplomatic bill was taken up and considered until 5 p. m. Previous to adjournment a bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Portsmouth, O., to cost $60,000.

Forty-Eighth Day.

In the senate the committee on education and labor was authorized to continue its investigations during recess of the relations of capital and labor. A resolution of inquiry was adopted asking information about alleged discrimination against claimants in the pension office. A bill to fix the price of gas in Washington at $1 per thousand cubic feet was taken up and passed. The Eads ship railway bill was taken up and discussed, and the postoffice appropriation bill was considered for awhile and laid aside. A number of unimportant bills were passed, and at 5:50 p. m. the senate adjourned.

In the house the morning hour was dispensed with, and bills on the private calendar taken up in preference to the trade dollar bill. The afternoon was largely taken up, but without action, by the discussion of a bill extending the patent of J. J. Johnson, of Columbus, O., for an improvement in the evaporation of liquids. A veto message on the dependent pension bill was received and read. Pension bills were considered at the evening session.

Forty-Ninth Day.

In the house, after a long discussion, the senate bill for the retirement of the trade dollar was passed, with an amendment providing that the sum used in redeeming the trade dollars shall not be deducted from the amount of monthly purchases of silver bullion. The rest of the session was devoted to the consular and diplomatic bill.

In the senate, house bill passed appropriating $60,000 for a public building at Portsmouth, O. The Cameron and Hale bills for increasing the navy were reported. The conferees on public building at Lafayette, Ind., agreed. The senate then took up the postoffice appropriation bill.

Fiftieth Day.

In the senate, Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, introduced the bill for a Grant memorial bridge over the Potomac to Arlington. A resolution was adopted calling for all correspondence with Mexico concerning the Cutting affair. The Cameron bill for new naval vessels was taken up, but laid aside at 2 o'clock by a formal vote of 28 to 24 for the Eads ship railway bill, which latter was discussed till adjournment.

In the house, discussion of a rule which would fix a day for the consideration of the Logan pension bill occupied considerable time and went over. A motion to fix a day for the consideration of the Blair educational bill went over. After the call of the states for bills the house took up District of Columbia matters. These occupied the rest of the day, and were continued at an evening session.

Fifty-First Day.

In the senate the trade dollar bill was reported back from committee, and the house amendments non-concurred in. Conferees were appointed. The house bill dividing Missouri into two judicial districts was passed with amendments. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution extending the inquiry for the Texas outrage investigation. A resolution was introduced calling upon the attorney general for information whether proceedings have been instituted against the subsidized Pacific roads for failing to observe the provisions of the Thurman act. The bill to increase the naval establishment was taken up, and at 2 p. m. the Eads ship railway bill was the regular order. After debate this measure went over until Thursday by agreement, and at 5:30 p. m. the senate adjourned.

In the house, conferees were appointed on the Indian appropriation bill. The resolution making the Logan pension bill a special order for the day was called up. Against this the point of order was pending that it did not present a privileged question, and was not entitled to immediate consideration. The speaker decided that the point of order was well taken, and the resolution went to the committee on rules. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up, but laid aside without action. A bill was passed appropriating $150,000 for the erection of a public building at Binghampton, N. Y. Conferees were appointed on Northern Pacific land grant forfeiture bill, and at 5 p. m. the house adjourned.

Suicide of a Prominent Man.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 16.—William A. Wilson, a prominent member of the Lancaster bar, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head. He was forty-eight years old. He was a leading Mason. He had been in ill-health for some time, and that so preyed on his mind that it became unbalanced. His wife is Dr. Mary E. Wilson, Lancaster's leading physician. He was a graduate of the Millersville State Normal school, and was admitted to practice in the year 1865. In 1861 and 1861 he was in the quartermaster's department in the Army of the Cumberland.

The Two Sams Leave Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Sam Jones and Sam Small closed their Boston campaign last night. Two immense meetings were held yesterday at Mechanics' building. Over 12,000 persons crowded the hall in the evening and thousands more were unable to gain admittance. The meetings have been immensely successful.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

IT IS ATTACHED TO THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL.

Cleveland Sends a Message to the House Transmitting the Bill Without His Approval and His Reasons for the Veto. Various Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In the house a message from the president transmitting the dependent pension bill without his approval was read and referred to the committee on invalid pensions. The president in his veto of the dependent pension bill says that the almost constant pension legislation since the close of the war has placed upon the pension rolls 365,763 pensioners of all classes, for whom $75,000,000 has been appropriated for the current year, and for whom $808,624,811 have been expended from 1861 to 1886. It is now proposed to award service pensions to soldiers of all wars at the rate of $12 per month.

It exacts only service of three months, without requiring engagement in battle or subjection to any actual dangers of war. The pension is allowed to men who have suffered no injury, loss or damage of any kind due to military service and includes those who have never been to the front at all. The section of the bill allowing this pension is in language so uncertain as to be subject to unjust and mischievous application. The person seeking the pension must be suffering mental or physical disability, such as incapacitates them from the performance of labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support and must be dependent on daily labor for support.

Passing on to a consideration of their conditions, the president adds: "It will be observed that there is no limitation or definition of incapacitating injury or ailment itself. It need only be such a degree of disability from any cause as renders the claimant unable to earn a support by labor. It seems to me that the 'support' here mentioned as one which cannot be earned is a complete and entire support with no diminution on account of the least impairment of physical or mental condition. If it had been intended to embrace only those who by disease or injury were totally unable to labor, it would have been very easy to express that idea, instead of recognizing, as is done, a 'degree' of such inability."

And he asks: "What is a support? Who is to determine whether a man earns it or has it, or has it not? Is the government to enter the homes of claimants for pensions and after an examination of their surroundings and circumstances, settle those questions? Shall the government say to one man that his manner of subsistence by his earnings is a support, and to another that the things his earnings furnish are not a support? Any attempt however honest to administer this law in such a manner, would necessarily produce more unfairness and discrimination, and give more scope for partisan partiality and would result in more perversion of the government's benevolent intentions than the execution of any statute ought to permit. If in the effort to carry out the proposed law, the degree of disability as related to earnings be considered for the showing if in any way it curtails the support which the applicant, if entirely sound, would earn, and to which he is entitled, we enter the broad field long occupied by the pension bureau, and we recognize as the only difference between the proposed legislation and previous laws passed for the benefit of the surviving soldiers of the civil war the incurrence in one case of disabilities existing but in no way connected with or resulting from such service.

"It must be borne in mind that in no case is there any grading of this proposed pension. Under the operation of the rule first suggested, if there is a lack in any degree, great or small, of the ability to earn such a support, as the government determines the claimant should have, and by the application of the rule secondly suggested, if there is a reduction in any degree of the support which he might earn if sound, he is entitled to a pension of $12. In the latter case and under the proviso of the proposed bill, permitting persons now receiving pensions to be admitted to the benefits of the act, I do not see how those now on the pension roll, for disabilities incurred in the service, and which diminish their earning capacity, can be denied the pension provided in this bill. Another condition required of claimants under this act or that they shall be dependent upon their daily labor for support."

Under the provisions of this section, any soldier, the president thinks, whose faculties of mind or body have become impaired by accident, disease, or age, irrespective of his service in the army, and who by his labor is left incapable of gaining the fair support he might with unimportant powers have provided for himself, and who is not so well endowed with this world's goods, as to live without work, may claim to participate in its bounty; that it is not required that he should be without property, but only that labor should be necessary to his support in some degree; nor is it required that he should be now receiving support from others. Recent observation and experience constrain the president to refer to another result sure to follow the passage of this bill. There can be no doubt, he says, that the race after pensions offered by the bill would not only stimulate weakness and pretended incapacity for labor, but put a further premium on dishonesty and mendacity. More than this, while cost should not be set against a patriotic duty or the recognition of a right, still, where a measure proposed is based upon generosity or motives of charity, it is not amiss to meditate somewhat upon the expense it involves.

Experience, the president says, has demonstrated that all estimates concerning the probable future cost of a pension list are uncertain and unreliable, and always fall below actual realization, and in support of his assertions says: "The chairman of the house committee on pensions calculates that the number of pensions under this bill would be 33,'05 and the increased cost $4,467,120; this is upon the theory that only those who are entirely unable to work would be its beneficiaries. Such was the principle of the revolutionary pension law of 1818, much more clearly stated, it seems to me, than in this bill. When the law of 1818 was upon its passage, the number of pensioners to be benefitted thereby was thought to be 374; but the number of applicants under the act was 22,297, and the number of pensions actually allowed 20,485, costing, it is reported, for the first year $1,817,000 instead of $40,000, the estimated expense for that period. A law passed in 1853 for the benefit of the surviving widows of revolutionary soldiers who were married after January 1, 1800. It was estimated that they numbered 300 at the time of the passage of the act; but the number of pensions allowed was 3,742, and the amount paid for such pensions during the first year of the operation of the act was $186,000 instead of $24,000 as had been estimated. I have made no search for other illustrations and the above, being at hand, are given tending to show that estimates cannot be relied on in such cases."

Continuing with his objections to the bill, the president says: "If none should be pensioned under this bill except those utterly unable to work, I am satisfied that he cost stated in the estimate referred to would be many times multiplied, and with a constant increase from year to year; and if those partially unable to earn their support should be admitted to the privileges of this bill, the probable increase of expense would be almost appalling. I think it may be said that at the close of the war of the rebellion, every northern state and a great majority of the northern counties and cities, were burdened with taxation on account of the large bounties paid our soldiers; and the bonded debt thereby created still constitutes a large item in the account of the tax gatherer against the people. Federal taxation, no less borne by the people than that directly levied upon their property, is still maintained at the rate made necessary by the exigencies of the war. If this bill should become a law, with its tremendous addition to our pension obligation, I am thoroughly convinced that further efforts to reduce federal revenue and restore some part of it to our people, will, and perhaps should, be seriously questioned.

"It has constantly been a cause of pride and congratulation to the American citizen that his country is not put to the charge of maintaining a large standing army in time of peace. Yet we are now living under a war tax which has been tolerated in peaceful times to meet the obligations incurred in war. But for years past, in all parts of the country, the demand for the reduction of the burdens of taxation upon our labor and production has increased in volume and urgency. I am not willing to appear a measure presenting the objections to which this bill is subjected, and which, moreover, will have the effect of disappointing the expectation of the people, and their desire and hope for relief from war taxation in time of peace."

The president closes his message by saying: "The evil threatened by this bill, is, in my opinion, such, that, charged with a great responsibility in behalf of the people, I cannot do otherwise than to bring to the consideration of this measure my best efforts of thought and judgment, and perform my constitutional duty in relation thereto, regardless of all consequences, except such as appear to me to be related to the best and highest interest of the country."

Randall Opposing the $21,000,000 Bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A Washington special to the World says: Mr. Randall will not allow an appropriation bill for coast defenses to be reported by the appropriation committee. He is opposed to the senate bill devoting $21,000,000 to that purpose and thinks $10,000,000 would be ample. He considers it demonstrated that to build expensive steel guns now would be extravagant as there is a revolution going on in the manufacture of guns and war ships and the best guns of to day will be antiquated to morrow.

To Protect Our Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. The house committee on shipping has determined to make a favorable report on Mr. Dingley's bill to protect the fisheries of the United States. The bill makes liable to seizure and forfeiture any foreign vessel found taking fish of any kind within three marine miles of the shores of the United States.

Return of State Products.

WASHINGTON, Feb 11. The product is larger than last year in Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas and smaller in other states. The average result from a careful analysis of present returns, is an aggregate less than two per cent. lower than that of last year.

THE $10,000 BASE BALL PLAYER.

Mike Kelly Leaves Chicago and Goes to Boston for the Season of 1887.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Mike Kelly, the king of right fielders, has been released by the Chicago league base ball club, and immediately signed a contract to play in the Boston league team for 1887. Boston claims to have paid Chicago $10,000 for Kelly's release, and to pay Kelly $2,000 for his services for the coming season and $3,000 for his photo-

KELLY

graph to put in the club's album. As Kelly got only $2,250 for winning the championship for Chicago last year the change is likely to be very agreeable to him. Boston has also offered the St. Louis club $7,500 for Glasscock, but cannot get him.

This deal has been under consideration for a month. Boston had offered $7,500 for Glasscock, and had been prevented from getting him by the interposition of the League supervisory committee. About a month ago Director Billings, of Boston, heard that Kelly had said he would leave the profession rather than play with Chicago another year, and at once proposed to his colleagues that an offer be made for Kelly's release. An offer of $5,000 was made, which President Spalding, of the Chicago base ball club, refused, saying that it would take $10,000 to get him.

Boston then offered $9,000, and Mr. Spalding wrote that if Boston would make a bonafide bid of $10,000, and give him to the middle of March to talk the matter over with the other stockholders, they could have Kelly beyond a doubt. A week ago the Boston men wrote Spalding again, saying that $10,000 would be paid for Kelly's immediate release, but that the offer would not be left open. Friday afternoon a reply came accepting the offer and on Sunday morning Director Billings started from Boston to secure Kelly's signature. Kelly was found in the Nelson House, was shown Spalding's letter and said he would not sign for less than $5,000. An hour and a half of discussion failed to shake his determination and his terms were accepted.

The Mabbitt Mystery Finally Cleared Up.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 11.—At the coroner's inquest this morning the father, mother and sister fully identified the remains of the woman found in the river last Sunday as those of Luella Mabbitt, the unfortunate young woman who disappeared several months ago. She was last seen in the company of her lover, Green, a worthless fellow, whom she refused to marry. Green has disappeared. There is little doubt that he murdered Miss Mabbitt.

Thirty Buildings Burned.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 14.—Thirty buildings were burned at Anaconda by an incendiary fire yesterday. Loss $15,000, insurance $11,000.

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SNOW BOUND AT EAGLE'S

BY BRET HARTE.

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CHAPTER II.

Eagle's Court, one of the highest canyons of the Sierras, was in reality a plateau of table land, embayed like a green lake in a semi-circular sweep of granite, that, lifting itself 3,000 feet higher, became a foundation for the eternal snows. The mountain genii of space and atmosphere jealously guarded its seclusion and surrounded it with illusions; it never looked to be exactly what it was; the traveler who saw it from the North ridge apparently at his feet in descending found himself separated from it by a mile long abyss and a rushing river; those who sought it by a seeming direct trail at the end of an hour lost sight of it completely, or, abandoning the quest and retracing their steps, suddenly came upon the gap through which it was entered. That which from the ridge appeared to be a copse of bushes beside the tiny dwelling were trees 300 feet high; the cultivated lawn before it, which might have been covered by the traveler's handkerchief, was a field of 1,000 acres.

The house itself was a long, low, irregular structure, chiefly of roof and veranda, picturesquely upheld by rustic pillars of pine, with the bark still adhering, and covered with vines and trailing roses. Yet it was evident that the coolness produced by this vast extent of cover was more than the architect, who had planned it under the influence of a staring and bewildering sky, had trustfully conceived, for it had to be mitigated by blazing fires in open hearths when the thermometer marked 100 degrees in the field beyond. The dry, restless wind that continually rocked the tall masts of the pines with a sound like the distant sea, while it stimulated outdoor physical exertion and defied fatigue, left the sedentary dwellers in these altitudes chilled in the shade they courted, or scorched them with heat when they ventured to bask supinely in the sun. White muslin curtains at the French windows, and rugs, skins and heavy furs dispersed in the interior, with certain other charming but incongruous details of furniture, marked the inconsistencies of the climate.

There was a coquettish indication of this in the costume of Miss Kate Scott as she stepped out on the veranda that morning. A man's broad-brimmed Panama hat, partly unsexed by a twisted, gayly colored scarf, but retaining enough character to give piquancy to the pretty curves of the face beneath, protected her from the sun; a red flannel shirt—another spoil from the enemy—and a tinted jacket shielded her from the austerities of the morning breeze. But the next inconsistency was peculiarly her own. Miss Kate always wore the freshest and lightest of white cambric skirts, without the least reference to the temperature. To the practical sanitary remonstrances of her brother-in-law, and to the conventional criticism of her sister, she opposed the same defense: "How else is one to tell when it is summer in this ridiculous climate? And then, woolen is stuffy, color draws the sun, and one at least knows when one is clean or dirty." Artistically the result was far from unsatisfactory. It was a pretty figure under the somber pines, against the gray granite and the stormy sky, and seemed to lend the yellowing fields from which the flowers had already fled a floral relief of color. I do not think the new masculine wayfarers of that locality objected to it; indeed, some had betrayed an indiscreet admiration, and had curiously followed the invitation of Miss Kate's warmly colored figure until they had encountered the invincible indifference of Miss Kate's cold gray eyes. With these manifestations her brother-in-law did not concern himself; he had perfect confidence in her unqualified disinterest in the neighboring humanity, and permitted her to wander in her solitary picturesqueness, or accompanied her when she rode in her dark green habit, with equal freedom from anxiety.

For Miss Scott, although only 20, had already subjected most of her maidenly illusions to mature critical analyses. She had voluntarily accompanied her sister and brother to California, in the earnest hope that nature contained something worth saying to her, and was disappointed to find she had already discounted its value in the pages of books. She hoped to find a vague freedom in this unconventional life thus opened to her, or rather to show others that she knew how intelligently to appreciate it, but as yet she was only able to express it in the one detail of dress already alluded to. Some of the men, and nearly all of the women, she had met thus far, she was amazed to find, valued the conventionalities she believed she despised, and were voluntarily assuming the chains she thought she had thrown off. Instead of learning anything from them, these children of nature had bored her with eager questionings regarding the civilization she had abandoned, or irritated her with crude imitations of it for her benefit. "Fancy," she had written to a friend in Boston, "my calling on Sue Murphy, who remembered the Donner tragedy, and who once shot a grizzly that was prowling round her cabin, and think of her begging me to lend her my sack, for a pattern, and wanting to know if 'polonays' were still worn." She remembered, more bitterly the romance that had thrilled her exactly a fold of two college friends of her brother-in-law" who were living the "perfect life" in the mines, laboring in the ditches with a copy of Homer in their pockets, and writing letters of the purest philosophy under the fragrant air of the pines. Love, coming unexpectedly to them as it is in Arcadia, the party found them unapproachable through dirt, and the youth had, in all their domestic cares, allowed their Eden filled their Arcadian cabin with dead children.

Even of this distinction she had begun to feel her own heart beat with a feeling of pride, or courage, akin to second upon it in her remorse with her mother and sister. For Mr. Jack and Mrs. Scott had no ideas or shutters to conceal—no sublime. Firmly and unconsciously conscious of their own superiority to the life they led and the community that surrounded them, they accepted their duties, social, moral and professional, conscientiously. Those duties were loyalty to Hale's interests and a vague missionary work among the neighbors, which, like most missionary work, consisted rather in making their own ideas understood than in understanding the ideas of their audience. Old Mrs. Scott's zeal was partly religious, an inheritance from her Puritan ancestry; Mrs. Hale's was the affability of a gentle woman and the obligation of her position. To this was added the slight languor of the cultivated American wife, whose health has been affected by the birth of her first child, and whose views of marriage and maternity were slightly tinged with gentle scepticism. She was sincerely attached to her husband, "who dominated the household," like the rest of his "women folk," with the faint consciousness of that division of service which renders the position of the sultan of a seraglio at once so prominent and so precarious. The attitude of John Hale in his family circle was dominant because it had never been subjected to criticism or comparison; and perilous for the same reason.

Mrs. Hale presently joined her sister on the veranda, and, shading her eyes with a narrow white hand, glanced on the prospect with a polite interest and ladylike urbanity. The searching sun, which, as Miss Kate once intimated, was "vulgarity itself," stared at her in return, but could not call a blush to her somewhat sallow cheek. Neither could it detract, however, from the delicate prettiness of her refined face, with its soft gray shadows, or the dark, gentle eyes, whose blue-veined lids were just then wrinkled into coquettishly mischievous lines by the strong light. She was taller and thinner than Kate, and had at times a certain shy, coy sinuosity of movement which gave her a more virginal suggestion than her unmarried sister. For Miss Kate, from her earliest youth, had been distinguished by that matronly sedateness of voice and step, and completeness of figure, which indicates some members of the gallinaceous tribe from their callow infancy.

"I suppose John must have stopped at the Summit on some business," said Mrs. Hale, "or he would have been here already. It's scarcely worth while waiting for him, unless you choose to ride over and meet him. You might change your dress," she continued, looking doubtfully at Kate's costume. "Put on your riding habit, and take Manuel with you."

"You might change your dress."

"And take the only man we have, and leave you alone?" returned Kate slowly. "No!"

"There are the Chinese field hands," said Mrs. Hale; "you must correct your ideas, and really allow them some humanity, Kate. John says they have a very good compulsory school system in their own country, and can read and write."

"That would be of little use to you here alone if—if"—Kate hesitated.

"If what?" said Mrs. Hale, smiling. "Are you thinking of Manuel's dreadful story of the grizzly tracks across the fields this morning? I promise you that neither I nor mother, nor Minnie, shall stir out of the house until your return, if you wish it."

"I wasn't thinking of that," said Kate, "though I don't believe the beating of a gong and the using of strong language is the best way to frighten a grizzly from the house. Besides, the Chinese are going down the river to-day to a funeral, or a wedding, or a feast of stolen chickens—they're all the same—and won't be here."

"Then take Manuel," repeated Mrs. Hale. "We have the Chinese servants and Indian Molly in the house to protect us from Heaven knows what! I have the greatest confidence in Cly-Lee as a warrior, and in Chinese warfare generally. One has only to hear him pause in time of peace to imagine what a terror he might become in war time. Indeed, anything more deadly and soul harrowing than that love song he sang for us last night I can not conceive. But really, Kate, I am not afraid to stay alone. You know what John says: we ought to be always prepared for anything that might happen."

"My dear Josie," returned Kate, putting her arm around her sister's waist, "I am perfectly convinced that if Three-fingered Jack, or Two-toed Bill, or even Joaquin Murietta himself should stop and hanker, on that veranda yon would gently invite him to take a cup of tea, inquire about the state of the road, and refrain delicately from any allusion to the sheriff. But I shan't take Manuel even you. I really cannot undertake to look after his morals at the station, and keep him from drinking aguardiente with suspicious characters at the bar. It is true he 'kisses his hand' in his speech, even when it is the best, and offers his back to me for a horse block, but I think I prefer the sober and honest familiarity of even that Pike county landlord who is satisfied to say, 'Jump, girl, and I'll ketch yer.'"

"I hope you didn't change your manner to either of them for that," said Mrs. Hale with a faint sigh. "John want to be good friends with them, and they are behaving quite decently lately, considering that they can't speak a grammatical sentence nor know the use of a fork."

"And now the man puts on gloves and a tall hat to come here on Sundays, and the woman won't call until you've called first," retorted Kate. "Perhaps you call that improvement. The fact is, Josephine," continued the young girl folding her arms resolutely, "we might as well admit it at once—these people don't like us."

"That's ingenious!" said Mrs. Hale, with sublime simplicity. "You don't like them, you mean."

"I like them better than you do, Josie, and that's the reason why I feel it and you don't." She checked herself, and after a pause resumed in a lighter tone: "No; I shan't go to the station; I'll commune with nature to-day, and won't take any humanity in mine, thank you as Bill the driver says. Adios."

"I wish Kate would not use that dreadful slang, even in jest," said Mrs. Scott, in her rocking chair at the French window, when Josephine re-entered the parlor as her sister walked briskly away. "I am afraid she is being infected by the people at the station. She ought to have a change."

"I was just thinking," said Josephine, looking abstractedly at her mother, "that I would try to get John to take her to San Francisco this winter. The Careys are expected, you know; she might visit them."

"I'm afraid if she stays here much longer she won't care to see them at all. She seems to care for nothing now that she ever liked before," returned the old lady ominously.

Meantime the subject of these criticisms was carrying away her own reflections tightly buttoned up in her short jacket. She had driven back her dog Spot—another one of her disillusions, who, giving way to his lower nature, had once killed a sheep—as she did not wish her Jacques-like contemplation of any wounded deer to be inconsistently interrupted by a fresh outrage from her companion. The air was really very chilly, and for the first time in her mountain experience the direct rays of the sun seemed to be shorn of their power. This compelled her to walk more briskly than she was conscious of, for in less than an hour she came suddenly and breathlessly upon the mouth of the canyon or natural gateway to Eagle's Court.

To her always a profound spectacle of mountain magnificence, it seemed to-day almost terrible in its cold, strong grandeur. The narrowing pass was choked for a moment between two gigantic buttresses of granite, approaching each other so closely at their towering summits that trees growing in opposite clefts of the rocks interminglied their branches and pointed the soaring Gothic arch of a stupendous gateway. She raised her eyes with a quickly beating heart. She knew that the interlacing trees above her were as large as those she had just quitted; she knew also that the point where they met was only half way up the cliff, for she had once gazed down upon them, dwindled to shrubs from the airy summit: she knew that their shaken cones fell a thousand feet perpendicularly, or bounded like shot from the scarred walls they bombarded. She remembered that one of these pines, dislodged from its high foundations, had once dropped like a portcullis in the archway, blocking the pass, and was only carried afterward by assault of steel and fire. Bending her head mechanically, she ran swiftly through the shadowy passage, and halted only at the beginning of the ascent on the other side.

It was here that the actual position of the plateau, so indefinite of approach, began to be realized. It now appeared an independent elevation, surrounded on three sides by gorges and water courses, so narrow as to be overlooked from the principal mountain range, with which it was connected by a long canyon that led to the ridge. At the outlet of this canyon—in bygone ages a mighty river—it had the appearance of having been slowly raised by the diluvium of that river, and the debris washed down from above—a suggestion repeated in miniature by the artificial plateaus of excavated soil raised before the mouth of mining tunnels in the lower flanks of the mountain. It was the realization of a fact—often forgotten by the dwellers in Eagle's Court—that the valley below them, which was their connecting link with the surrounding world, was only reached by ascending the mountain, and the nearest road was over the higher mountain ridge. Never before had that impressed itself so strongly upon the young girl as when she turned that morning to look upon the plateau below her. It seemed to illustrate the conviction that had been slowly shaping itself out of her reflections on the conversation of that morning. It was possible that the perfect understanding of a higher life was only reached from a height still greater, and that to those half way up the mountain the summit was never as truthfully revealed as to the humbler dwellers in the valley.

I do not know that these profound truths prevented her from gathering some quaint ferns and berries, or from keeping her calm gray eyes open to certain practical changes that were taking place around her. She had noticed a singular thickening in the atmosphere that seemed to prevent the passage of the sun's rays, yet without diminishing the transparent quality of the air. The distant snow peaks were as plainly seen, though they appeared as if in moonlight. This seemed due to no cloud or mist, but rather to a fading of the sun itself. The occasional flurry of wings overhead, the whirling of larger birds in the cover, and a frequent rustling in the undergrowth, as of the passage of some stealthy animal, began equally to attract her attention. It was so different from the habitual silence of these solitudes. Kate had no vague fear of wild beasts; she had been long enough a mountaineer to understand the general inamunity enjoyed by the unmolesting wayfarer, and kept her way undismayed. She was descending an abrupt trail when she was stopped by a sudden crash in the bushes. It seemed to come from the opposite incline, directly in a line with her, and apparently on the very trail that she was pursuing. The crash was then repeated again and again lower down, as of a descending body. Expecting the apparition of some fallen tree, or detached bowlder bounding through the thicket, to cross her way to the bottom of the gulch, she waited. The foliage was suddenly brushed aside, and a large grizzly bear half rolled, half waddled, into the trail on the opposite side of the hill. A few moments more would have brought them face to face at the foot of the gulch; when she stopped there were not fifty yards between them.

She did not scream; she did not faint; she was not even frightened. There did not seem to be anything terrifying in this huge, stupid beast, who, arrested by the rustle of a stone displaced by her descending feet, rose slowly on his haunches and gazed at her with small, wondering eyes. Nor did it seem strange to her, seeing that he was in her way, to pick up a stone, throw it in his direction and say simply, "Shoo! get away!" as she would have done to an intruding cow. Nor did it seem odd that he should actually "go away" as he did, scrambling back into the bushes again and disappearing like some grotesque figure in a toy for auction scene. It was not until after he had gone that she was taken with a slight nervousness and giddiness, and retraced her steps somewhat hurriedly, shying a little at every rustle in the thicket. By the time she had reached the great gateway she was doubtful whether to be pleased or frightened at the incident, but she concluded to keep it to herself.

It was still intensely cold. The light of the midday sun had decreased still more, and on reaching the plateau again she saw that a dark cloud, not unlike the precursor of a thunder storm, was brooding over the snowy peaks beyond. In spite of the cold this singular suggestion of summer phenomena was still borne out by the distant smiling valley, and even in the soft grasses at her feet. It seemed to her the crowning inconsistency of the climate, and with a half serious, half playful protest on her lips she hurried forward to seek the shelter of the house.

(To be continued.)

A Well-Informed Man.

A well-dressed, portly old gentleman was reading the morning paper in a car on a New York elevated railroad. When he had finished reading the *Journal* he folded it up and was about to place it in the inside pocket of his overcoat, when a young man seated by his side remarked:

"If you have finished reading your paper would you kindly allow me to glance over it?"

"Certainly, but you will not find much else in it except social scandals."

"That's the very reason I wish to look at the paper. I take a deep interest in such matters."

"Well, sir, our tastes differs. For my part I am nauseated at the disgusting details of immorality and vice that are paraded before the public."

"I agree with you, sir, they are horrible."

"And yet I understood you to say a moment ago that you took a deep interest in scandals."

"And so I do, but only from a business point of view."

"I confess I don't quite grasp your meaning.

"I'll explain myself: but first allow me to ask you if you are interested in the manufacture or sale of veils?"

"I am not."

"Then I can tell you in confidence that I am paid a large salary by the Great American Veil Company to look over all the newspapers, and study up the scandals, and particularly clerical scandals."

"I am still in the dark."

"Listen. Whenever it appears from the circumstances of the case that there is to be a public trial of a pastor, our firm immediately ships to that town a large consignment of thick veils."

"I don't see the point yet."

THE PASTOR IN COURT.

"Whenever, for instance, a clergyman is tried, the court room is filled with ladies, who wear thick veils to prevent themselves being recognized, and to hide their blushes. The local supply is unequal to the demand. We get up a corner in veils, and realize handsome profits."

"Is it possible?"

"Why, my dear sir, when Parson Goddell was tried in Providence, Rhode Island, last month, we sold over a thousand veils. That man Downs has been a bonanza to us."

"Well, well, well; live and learn."

"Just now I am watching a clerical scandal in New Jersey. The grand jury has indicted a prominent pastor, and the trial is set for next Monday. To-day we will ship forty dozen impenetrable veils to Chattowa."

"You must know a good deal about scandal."

"Yes, I read every day all the particulars of scandals from Maine to Texas. It pays me, and I do it. A salary of $2,000 a year is picked up every day."—*Texas Siftings.*

An exchange says, "Fanny Elssler danced forty years on the stage before New England dancers in which reached below the knees." The dancers evinced good taste, anyway, in wearing their skirts below the knee. It is not stated how far down Fanny's skirts reached on that occasion.—*Boston Herald.*

Brown: What did you think of the play? Fogg: Fairly good thing; but what I object to is the excessive realism in the third act—in which a scene, you know. It was so natural that I actually went to sleep.—*Boston Transcript.*

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.

P. S.—Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by Z. T. Bailey.

KASKINE.

(THE NEW QUININE.)

Science emerging from Darkness.

NO BAD EFFECT.
NO HEADACHE.
NO NAUSEA.
No Ringing Ears.
CURES QUICKLY
Pleasant, Pure.

A Powerful Tonic

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

and all germ diseases.

Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., "Universally successful."

St. Francis Hospital, N. Y. { "Every patient treat'd with Kaskine has been disch'd cured."

The U. S. Examining Surgeon, Dr. L. R. White, writes: "Kaskine is the best medicine made."

Dr. L. M. Glessner, 360 East 121st st., New York has cured over 200 patients with Kaskine after quinine and all other drugs had failed. He says, "It is undoubtedly the best medicine ever discovered."

Prof. W. F. Holcombe, M. D., 54 East 25th St., N. Y., (late Prof. in N. Y. Med. College) writes: "Kaskine is superior to quinine in its specific power, and never produces the slightest injury to the hearing or constitution."

Rev. Jas. L. Hall, Chaplain Albany Penitentiary writes that Kaskine has cured his wife, after twenty years' suffering from malaria and nervous dyspepsia. Write him for particulars.

Thousands upon thousands write that Kaskine has cured them after all other medicines had failed. Write for book of testimonials.

Sold by Morganthaler & Heister, or sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

THE KASKINE CO., 74 Warren St., New York.

Winter exposure causes Coughs,

colds, pleurisy, rheumatism, pneumonia, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, backache and other ailments, for which Benson's Capcine Plasters are admitted to be the best remedy known. They relieve and cure in a few hours when no other application is of the least benefit. Endorsed by 5,000 physicians and druggists. Beware of imitations under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capsicin" or "Capsicine." Ask for Benson's and take no others. Examine carefully when you buy. All druggists.

29-13 Seabury & Johnson, proprietors, New York.

Sharp Pains!

Backache, Crick, Rheumatism, Kidney Affections, Sore Chest, or pain in any part, local or deep-seated, quickly go when a HOP PLASTER is applied. A powerful strengthener, and the best porous plaster ever known. Made from Burgundy Pitch, Canada Balsam and the virtues of fresh Hops. Always handy for sudden pains and weaknesses. Magic in action. 25c. 5 for $1.00, everywhere. Mailed for price. HOP PLASTER COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

Hop Plaster

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS

For Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Indigestion. Mild but effective.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

38-1y

DEAFNESS its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured myself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. 29-1t.

T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st st., New York City.

WORK FOR ALL. Permanent employment given to energetic men and women everywhere. $30 a week and expenses paid. Samples worth $5 and all particulars free. Address at once P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me. Don't miss this chance. Write to-day.

ELECTRIC [illegible] Pain Plaster, Piso's, N. Y.

A. J. Humberger & Son.

SPECIALTIES.

Fine Lace Curtains

" Embroideries,

" Dress Goods,

" Parasols.

Call and inspect the Bargains we can show you in Hosiery.

Groceries!

Abright & Co.'s

CASH STORE.

Largest and Handsomest, Most Complete and best kept stock of general

Groceries,

Provisions,

—AND—

Queensware

IN THE CITY.

Attentive Salesmen

Always ready to supply your wants.

SPICES CANNOT BE BEATEN.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING

All we ask is a trial.

Fruits, Oysters, &c.,

in their season. Call and see us.

ALBRIGHT & CO'S.

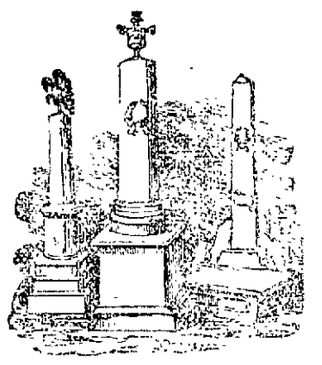
25, EAST MAIN STREET.

Massillon, O.

MASSILLON

Marble and Mantle

WORKS.



HAVING NOW COMPLETED my building on the corner of Tremont and Mill streets, and made it in every way convenient for the marble and mantel business, and having it well filled with

CHOICE MONUMENTS

and Gravestones,

of the latest designs and finish of both Marble and Granite. And having enlarged my

MANTEL ROOM

and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and neatest patterns of

Slate MANTLES & GRATES,

and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad.

Works at old stand corner Tremont and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

Q. W. REEVES.

Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory two doors east of Union Hotel,

WEST MAIN STREET,
MASSILLON, OHIO

MILLER'S OIL REFINING WORKS, Allegheny City, Pa.
OFFICE:—328 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

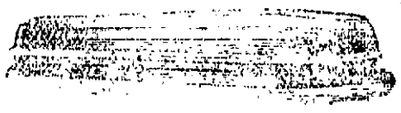
A. D. MILLER & SONS, Manufacturers of High Test Oils, for export and home consumption. Would call public attention to our brand,

WATER WHITE CLEINE, 150 TEST.

Warranted none better. Gasoline for stoves and gas machines, 74, 86, 87, 88 and 90 gravities. Lubricating oils. Staves and heading wanted. 8y

JOHN H. OGDEN,

UNDERTAKER.



West Side of Canal, Main Street,

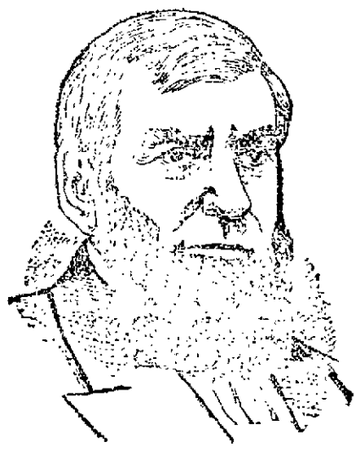
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MORRISON R. WAITE.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Personal Appearance—On the Bench and at Home—An Interesting Family—Social Life.

You may see him on the avenue almost any fine day, coming up or going down the great Washington thoroughfare with a step as light and springy as any schoolboy's. He is not a man a stranger would notice particularly unless he happened to know it was the Chief Justice of the United States. Then, no doubt, if you did not live in Washington, you would turn twice and take a good look at the short, rather stout figure of the distinguished Chief Justice. But if you are a Washingtonian it would not disturb you in the least to jostle and be jostled by the great judge. You have become surfeited with greatness; you know the true inwardness of things, and every day you pass men who anywhere, save at the capital, would be the talk of the town. But the Washingtonians have become used to it, for everybody who is anybody has or is trying to cut a figure in politics. But we are not to moralize on Washington society, we are to write of the home life of Morrison R. Waite.



As I have said, the personal appearance of the Chief Justice is not very imposing, but I do not mean to infer that it is the reverse. He is of medium height, with a figure as straight as an arrow, despite his age, and a large, well-poised head, covered with hair almost as white as snow. His face is thoughtful and kindly. A rather large nose, respectably tinted; dark, keen, piercing eyes, and a heavy chin and jaw, covered with thick, well-kept whiskers, make up an ensemble that instinctively makes one father the wish that the man was our friend. When he puts on his long, silk robe, and, with dignified mien, ascends the bench he is a little different. His face loses a little of its cheery expression; he looks dignified and wise, as befits his office, and appears the very embodiment of the first judge.

Justice Waite came from a family of lawyers. Over two hundred years ago his ancestors settled in Connecticut, and even then there were laywers among them. His father was at one time Chief Justice of his native State, and the family are very prominent there. The present Judge Waite was the youngest of eight children, and was born at Lyme, Conn., a little over seventy years ago. He entered Yale college at the age of seventeen and graduated at twenty-one, in a class which numbered among its members such men as William M. Evarts, Edwards Pierrepont, Benjamin Silliman, and many others who have since become distinguished in every vocation of life. Leaving college he studied law with his father, but before he was admitted to the bar he got the western fever, which was then raging, and emigrated to Ohio, where he finished his studies and commenced to practice, or, rather, he hung out his shingle in Toledo, Ohio. After awhile he built up a lucrative practice and was known as one of the prominent citizens of the growing young town. He never held but one public office before he was made Chief Justice. In 1849, while he was still a comparatively young man, he was elected to represent Toledo in the legislature. He didn't go to do it; it wasn't his fault. He didn't want the office. He protested his unfitness. But he was only human; he did as every other American would have done—he accepted the nomination.

The Chief Justice is a man who likes to be at home, and most of his time is spent in his pleasant residence on I street. The house is a large brick edifice, and there are clustered around it, perhaps, the residences of more distinguished men than can be found in any other section of the capital. On one side is the old-fashioned mansion of John W. Foster, once the United States Minister to Mexico, and then to Spain, and in the other lives John W. Thompson, the well known Washington banker. Next to this house is ex-Secretary Chandler's palatial residence, and just around the corner are the former residences of James G. Blaine, Fernando Wood, and Gov. Thomas Swan. On the lot next to the Waite residence the Mexican Legation is rapidly being pushed to completion, and near by Editor McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is putting the finishing touches to his splendid Washington house, which was once the property of Hamilton Fish, of New York.

The social exactions upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court are something enormous. Scarcely an evening passes that a reception, or a dinner, or a party does not demand his presence. Of course, the position of a Chief Justice is at the head of society, and he is much courted, not only because of his exalted rank, but quite as much on account of culture and goodfellowship. His family is small, consisting only of his wife, an unmarried daughter, and the widow of his eldest son. But it is quite large enough to make the rather large home an attractive one, and few houses in Washington are more in favor with the fashionable visiting world, that ebbs and surges in the capital, like no other city in America.

Jennie June thinks American women the youngest for their age in the world. In ascertaining the ages of American women Jennie must have taken their word for it.—*Norristown Herald.*

"MY HEART IS THINE."

When spring's first violet on the gale
Her tender perfume flings;
When, deep in some sequestered vale,
The thrush his love tale sings;
When all bright things of earth and sky
In hymns of praise combine—
One song, one pray'r, alone breathe I:
"Sweet love, wilt thou be mine?"

Love is enough, why should we care for fame?
Ambition is a most unpleasant guest;
It lures us with the glory of a name
Far from the happy lands of peace and rest.
Let us stay here in this secluded place,
Made beautiful by love's endearing grace.

"LOVE IS ENOUGH."

HER ANSWER.

If all the year was summertime,
And all the aim of life
Was just to lilt on like a rhyme,
Then I would be your wife.

If all the days were August days,
And crowned with golden weather,
How happy then through green clad ways
We two could stray together!

If all the nights were moonlight nights,
And we had naught to do
But just to sit and plan delights,
Then I would wed with you.

If life was all a summer fete,
Its soberest pace the "glide,"
Then I would choose you for my mate,
And keep you at my side.

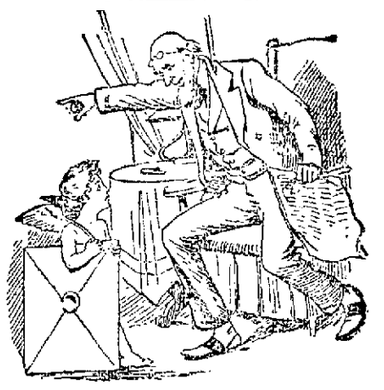
But winter makes full half the year,
And labor half of life,
And all the laughter and good cheer
Give place to wearing strife.

Days will grow cold and moons wax old,
And then a heart that's true
Is better far than grace or gold:
And so, my love, adieu!
I cannot wed with you.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

JUST RECEIVED.

How can I wait? Oh, love, how can I wait
Until the sunlight of your eyes shall shine
Upon my world, that seems so desolate?
Until your hand clasp warms my blood like wine;
Until you come again, O love of mine,
How can I wait, my Valentine?



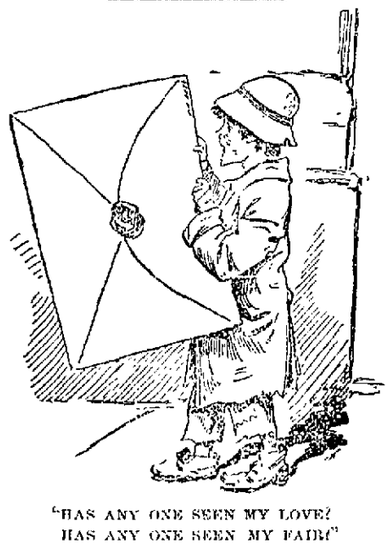
WOULDN'T MARRY ANY WOMAN.

My faltering heart fain oft has tried
To speak my love, to call thee mine.
At last the day and hour's arrived,
So plead my cause, St. Valentine.

Now all nature seemed in love and birds had drawn their valentine.—Walters.

Apollo has peeped through the shutter,
And awakened the witty and fair;
The boarding school belle's in a flutter,
The twopenny post's in despair.
The breath of the morning is flinging
A magic on blossom and spray,
And cockneys and sparrows are singing
In chorus on Valentine's day.

PRAED.



"HAS ANY ONE SEEN MY LOVE?
HAS ANY ONE SEEN MY FAIR?"

The birds, the flowers, the foliage of the trees,
The stars which seem so fixed and so sublime,
Vast continents and the eternal seas,
All these do change with ever changing Time,
But I am changeless, oh, my Valentine.

AGRICULTURAL

A lining of tobacco leaves in a setting hen's nest will keep lice at a respectful distance.

Weighing a cow's milk will not cause her to give any more, but it may cause the owner to substitute a better one.

Gilt-edged butter depends upon the management, not upon the cow. Any farmer can make gilt-edged butter, and it always sells

While it does not pay as a rule to cook food for stock, it does pay to cook it for young pigs. Potatoes can be used to advantage, and will make them grow better than anything else.

It is time for farmers to study their own interests and take better care of their fowls and keep more of them. The demand for eggs is increasing daily, and they are becoming more and more a staple article of food.

While farm products sell for so little money, it behooves the farmer to study to lessen the cost of production and raise the quality of his products. Co-operative dairying presents many points of interest to the farmer, and promises a profit and chances for improvement.

As a manure, gypsum is of limited value. It is composed of calcium and sulphuric acid, and is most suitable for crops such as clover and turnips. As superphosphate always contains much gypsum, special applications of gypsum will be unnecessary where superphosphate is employed.

An Iowa man has invented a new fuel which bids fair to take the place of coal in the prairie countries. He grinds corn stalks and coarse prairie grass together and moistens them. This pulp is pressed into blocks about twelve inches long and four inches thick and dried. One block will give an hour's steady heat. This fuel can be produced for two dollars a ton, and the inventor claims that it will last twice as long as the best of soft coal.

On the Wisconsin Agricultural Farm six cows were kept, three by pasturing and three by soiling. The result was a product of 1,779 pounds of milk from one acre of pasture, producing 82 pounds of butter, while one acre in soiling crop gave 4,782 pounds of milk, which made 196 pounds of butter. The pasture was one of the best blue grass pastures, capable of carrying a cow per acre the season through, under favorable weather conditions.

With a rapidly increasing population, there will be danger of excessive dearness of meat, such as prevails in the densely populated countries of Europe, and from this we can only be saved by such improvement in breed of stock as will produce beef at less cost. On cheap lands the shorthorns, aiming at beef production almost exclusively, have been best adapted to this end. But in the older sections of the country, where labor and skill combine to offset the increased price of land, the Holstein breed for milk and butter, as well as beef, will certainly have the preference.

A writer on the question of fertilizers says: Home-made manure, after all, has no superior, and every farmer can make it. He has only to carefully husband the natural accumulations of his barnyard, stables, hogpens, sheepfolds, henhouses and sink drains, together with the ample materials of his ditches, swamps, valleys and the rich mould of the forest. These are all rich in the elements of fertility, are safe in their application, sure in their results, and lie directly in the paths in which he finds it his interest, as well as his pleasure, to walk. The showers and winds of heaven, the power of gravitation, the abrasion of rocks, the annual decay of countless tons of grasses and the leaves of trees and shrubs, the overthrow of forests, and the "tooth of time" upon the hills, has been for ages upon ages storing up for the farmer vast deposits for the materials which have been carried off from his cultivated fields in the form of crops, until they lie heavy and barren and refuse to yield their wonted return. It is for him to observe the indications they present, and to avail himself of their treasures.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* thus gives the views of Mr. Louis, of Dunn county, Wisconsin, as to the causes of hog cholera: He says hog cholera is a result of unbalanced rations and points to the fact that in twelve years in a cholera-swept country there has never been a case of it on his farm. He always feeds something with the corn—clover in summer and in winter mill stuffs and clover hay. It is corn-cholera, he says, for the victim is not the lean racer but the fattening hog. "Good water, salt and clean quarters, and a few hogs in a lot," are his rules. In addition to the required rations, he is entirely opposed to the feeding of sour swill to hogs of any condition of growth, all the more so when the hogs are running on clover pasture, as it ferments the clover in the stomach of the pig and brings on bowel complaints that would not otherwise appear. Within the daily reach of his hogs he places a box of mixed salt and charcoal, wet down slightly with a little copperas dissolved in water. The hogs soon learn to take a daily ration of this, and it seems to be a great health promoter. Soft sandstone rock, broken up, is also furnished them to "chew," and it is wonderful, Mr. Louis says, how much they will consume in a year. He would cook food for sows with pigs, but older hogs do better on dryer food, as they consume the latter more slowly and with corresponding improved digestion.

A Valuable Work.

Points on coal, and the coal business, containing an explanation of how coal was formed, coal veins, how they were deposited, etc., etc., by Charles Miesse, sold by subscription. Feese & Uhrich, Myerstown, Pa.

The above is the description of a recent work, which ought to especially interest the people of this coal region. It is not intended for one class of people, but is written in a pleasant and simple style, easily comprehended by the general reader who may be interested in the subject. It is, perhaps, the only popular work ever attempted, dealing with the topics it takes up. The author says in his preface: "Thousands of people know very little or nothing of coal, a thing of inestimable value. The works on geology and the State geological reports reach only the few, and these are so burdened with scientific terms and dry details that they are seldom read by others than the more learned and interested class of people. * * The author trusts that his work may succeed in enlightening the less ignorant and furnish entertainment and instruction to the more enlightened."

This Mr. Miesse has certainly done. From a literary standpoint the volume is very crude, but in a terse way it does convey just the information of which we have all felt the need.

The Massillon city council is to be commended for asking the legislature to pass a bill requiring railway companies to put up gates at all street crossings in cities. It is a precaution necessary for the safety of the people, and the railways will not do it unless compelled. This has been demonstrated in Canton where most of the principal streets leading into the heart of the city are crossed by railways.—*Canton Repository.*

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of Discovery, he was well and gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at Z. T. Baltzly's. 2

The friendship of an artful man is mere self-interest; you will get nothing and may lose nothing.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure.

On receipt of 30 cents, in two-cent stamps, we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO.,
32-y tr Crawfordsville, Ind.

The vices of the rich and great are mistaken for errors, and those of the poor and lowly for crimes.

It is a Curious Fact

That the body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hence the importance of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now, when it will do you the most good. It is really wonderful for purifying and enriching the blood, creating an appetite, and giving a healthy tone to the whole system. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

Men are born with two eyes and one tongue, in order that they may see twice as much as they can say.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. 4-y-1

Never attempt to cry down the fellow who is ahead of you. You will need all that wasted wind to catch up.

The Cost of Ignorance.

Absence of knowledge of the fact that physical and mental weakness, indigestion, impure blood, and sick headache can be averted by Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, costs millions of money annually for uncertain and unreliable decoctions.

THE PRETTIEST LADY in Olean was asked what made her complexion so clear and beautiful. She said it was by using Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

ONE OF THE MOST NOTED European physicians said: Neuralgia was the prayer of a diseased nerve for healthy blood. Use Gilmore's Aromatic Wine for the blood. Sold by druggists.

MRS. L. LOOMIS, of Elba, N. Y., writes us that she was sick for six months, was induced to try Gilmore's Aromatic Wine and four bottles cured her. Sold by druggists.

REV. H. B. EWELL, of Pavilion, N. Y., says of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine: "I believe it to be a most desirable remedy to be placed in every family." Sold by druggists.

Drunkenness, or Liquor Habit, can be Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

It is announced that the Legislature will adjourn early in March. Thanks.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, O., affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 2

Three things to suspect—flattery, over scrupulousness, sudden affection.

A Chance for Health

Is afforded those fast sinking into a condition of hopeless debility. The means are at hand. In the form of a genial medicinal cordial, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters embodies the combined qualities of a blood fertilizer and depurent, a tonic and an alterative. While it promotes digestion and assimilation, and stimulates appetite, has the further effect of purifying the life current and strengthening the nervous system. As the blood grows richer and purer by its use, they who resort to this sterling medicinal agent, acquire not only vigor, but bodily substance. A healthful change in the secretions is affected by it, and that sure and rapid physical decay, which a chronic obstruction of the functions of the system produce, is arrested. The prime causes of disease being removed, health is speedily renovated and vigor restored.

Men usually follow their wishes until suffering compels them to follow their judgment.

The druggist who hesitates now is lost for the winter. He should sling together some sweet oil and licorice and bring out his cough syrup at once. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does not pay him enough.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the **celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.**

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 1:50 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 9:50 p. m., St. Louis 6:15 a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio Indiana and Illinois can offer such superior facilities or kindly comfort to its patrons. Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.
In effect Jan. 30, 1887.

GOING NORTH.					GOING SOUTH.				
No. 9.	No. 27.	No. 3.			No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 4.		
Cleveland Express	Night Express.	Fast Mail.	STATIONS.		Fast Mail.	Night Express.	Orrville Express.		
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar	Depot	Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
12 30	6 45	5 40	**Cleveland**			8 00	8 00	2 05	
12 16	6 31	5 26	"	Euclid ave		8 14	8 14	2 19	
12 06	6 15	5 10	"	Newburg		8 29	8 29	2 33	
11 20	5 10	4 35		Hudson		9 05	9 05	3 10	
11 07	5 23	4 16		Cuyahoga Falls		9 19	9 20	3 27	
10 55	5 10	4 05		**Akron**		9 30	9 35	3 40	
10 24	4 31	3 28		Warwick		10 02	10 08	4 18	
10 07	4 10	3 08	le	Orrville	ar	10 26	10 32	4 40	
9 04	2 59	2 18		Millersburg		11 15	11 20	5 24	
7 49	1 44	1 15		Gambier		12 28	12 34	6 49	
7 38	1 32	1 05		Mt. Vernon		12 58	12 50	7 20	
7 07	12 56	12 34		Centerburg		1 21	1 21	7 51	
6 43	12 31			Sunbury			1 46	8 15	
6 25	12 15	11 55		Westerville		2 01	2 07	8 35	
6 00	11 50	11 30	lv	Columbus	ar	2 25	2 35	9 00	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.				P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
	11 35	11 10	ar	Columbus	lv	2 40	2 55		
	10 09	9 33		Xenia		4 20	4 55		
	8 36	8 14		Loveland		5 33	6 17		
	7 45	7 25	lv	Cincinnati	ar	6 20	7 05		
	P. M.	A. M.				P. M.	A. M.		
	11 26	11 10	ar	Columbus	lv	2 50	5 40		
	9 51	9 43		Urbana		4 22	7 01		
	9 01	8 53		Piqua		5 12	7 46		
	7 36	7 05		Richmond		7 20	9 40		
	4 55	4 39		Indianapolis		9 50	11 45		
	2 33	1 51		Terre Haute		12 40	2 15		
	12 2	11 25		Effingham		2 55	4 15		
	11 22	10 28		Vandalia		3 49	5 08		
	9 08	8 00	lv	St. Louis	ar	6 15	7 30		
	A. M.	P. M.				A. M.	P. M.		

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Gann and Columbus accommodations, leave Gann at 6:00 a. m., arriving at Columbus at 8:40 a. m.; leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Gann at 7:00 p. m.

Train 9 (Cleveland express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Train 1 (Orrville Express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 3 for Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 2, 3, 5 and 6 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains for all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information, address
CHAS. O. WOOD,
Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect January 30, 1887.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows
CENTRAL TIME.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 40	a m
No. 4	Daily except Sunday	3 12	p. m
No 12	" "	10 11	p. m
No. 10	Daily	9 27	a. m
Local Freight	Daily except Sunday	11 28	a. m

GOING WEST

No. 1	Daily except Sunday	4 14	a. m
No. 9	Daily	11 15	"
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	1 55	p. m
No 3	Daily	5 52	"
Local Freight		7 05	a. m

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.,
JAMES McCREA, Manager
PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect Nov. 14, 1886, until further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	Accom.
Lorain	6 55 AM	3 45 PM		4 00 AM
Sheffield	7 05*	3 55*		4 10
Elyria	7 15	4 05		4 30
Patterson	7 26*	4 15*		4 45
Grafton ar	7 40	4 30		5 15
Cleveland	6 45	4 00		2 00 AM
Grafton lv	8 00	5 05		5 15
Belden	8 08	5 13		5 35
Eharte	8 18	5 21		5 50
York	8 26	5 29		6 00
Medina	8 35	5 35		6 50
Chippewa Lake	8 42*	6 16*		7 05
Camp Chippewa	8 52	6 49		7 10
Seville	8 58	5 58		7 41
Sterling	9 00	6 05		8 00
Easton	9 15	6 18		8 40
Warwick	9 26	6 26		9 26
Canal Fulton	9 34	6 33		9 50
Pauls	9 42*	6 41*		10 10
Massillon	9 53	6 55	6 10 AM	10 50
Navarre	10 18*	7 10*	6 25*	11 50
Justus	10 18	7 20	6 31	12 00
Beach City	10 21	7 28	6 40	12 15 PM
Strasburgh	10 31	7 39	6 52	12 35
Canal Dover	10 42	7 51	7 01	1 00
New Philadel	10 51	8 00	7 16	1 45
Goshen		8 05*	7 22*	2 00
Tuscarawas	11 03*	8 10*	7 28*	2 28
Urichsville ar	11 12	8 20		
" lv	11 30		7 35	2 45
Newport	11 38*		7 45*	3 10
Stillwater	11 48		7 55	3 30
Tippecanoe	11 58		8 05	3 55
Freeport	12 13 PM		8 22	4 30
Butler	12 23		8 32	4 55
Clevenger			8 40*	5 10
Holloway	12 33		8 42	5 30
Flushing	12 44		8 53	5 55
Lafferty	12 56		9 04	6 30
Bruce	1 03		9 12	6 45
Fairpoint	1 13		9 22	7 05
Maynard	1 23		9 33	7 25
Kilds	1 29*		9 40*	7 40
Barton	1 35		9 45	7 50
Pasco	1 45*		9 55	8 05
Bridgeport	2 00		10 10	8 30

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

Le. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	Accom.
Bridgeport		11 35 am	4 00 pm	4 00 am
Pasco		11 50*	4 15	4 20
Barton		12 00 m	4 25	4 35
Kilds		12 05*	4 30*	4 45
Maynard		12 12 pm	4 36	5 00
Fairpoint		12 23	4 47	5 20
Bruce		12 32	4 57	5 35
Lafferty		12 41*	5 05	5 50
Flushing		12 53	5 17	6 10
Holloway		1 01	5 30	6 30
Clevenger			5 35*	6 35
Butler		1 15	5 41	6 50
Freeport		1 26	5 51	7 10
Tippecanoe		1 41	6 08	7 35
Stillwater		1 51	6 18	7 56
Newport		2 00*	6 28*	8 10
Uhrichsville	5 20 AM	2 20	6 38	8 25
Tuscarawas	5 28*	2 28*	6 45	8 50
Goshen	5 34		6 51	9 00
New Phila	5 40	2 39	6 57	9 16
C Dover	5 50	2 49	7 06	9 50
Strasburg	6 02	3 00	7 17	10 31
Beach City	6 12	3 11	7 28	11 00
Justus	6 20	3 20	7 37	11 20
Navarre	6 25*	3 25*	7 42*	11 50
Massillon	6 40	3 40	7 55	12 45 pm
Pauls	6 52*	3 51*		1 15
C Fulton	7 00	3 59		1 35
Warwick	7 08	4 08		2 05
Easton	7 19	4 19		2 30
Sterling	7 34	4 35		3 00
Seville	7 41	4 43		3 30
Chippewa L	7 52*	4 51*		3 55
Medina	8 02	5 05		5 35
York	8 09	5 13		5 55
Eharte	8 18	5 21		6 25
Belden	8 26	5 30		6 40
ar Grafton	8 35	5 40		7 10
Cleveland	9 35 am	6 50		10 16 pm
le Grafton	8 45	5 50		7 10 pm
Patterson	8 56*	6 01*		7 30
Elyria	9 05	6 10		7 50
Sheffield	9 15*	6 20*		8 15
Lorain	9 25	6 30 pm		8 30

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C. A. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(7) At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Cashocton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
In effect Dec. 6, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.†	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	7 45	12 39	4 45	
Fremont	9 07	1 47	6 02	
Clyde	9 23	2 03	6 18	
Monroeville Lv	9 57	2 32	7 01	1 36
Norwalk	10 13	2 50	7 20	1 50
Wellington	11 03	3 45	9 00	2 32
Creston	11 52	4 33	10 45	3 15
Orrville Ar	P. M.	5 05	11 45	*3 45
" Lv	12 40	5 05	am 6 00	6 00
Massillon	1 20	5 45	6 40	6 40
Navarre	1 35	6 00	6 55	6 55
Valley Junction	2 10	6 45	8 00	8 00
New Cumberland	2 25	7 00	8 20	8 20
Cambridge	2 38	7 15	9 00	9 00
Sheerodsville	2 47	7 25	9 25	9 25
Leesville	2 55	7 35	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown	3 13	7 02	11 30,	11 30
Canal Dover	3 08	7 46	12 09	12 09
Cambridge	3 08	8 37 pm	1 02 pm	1 02
Macksburg	3 20		2 30	2 30
Marietta Ar	6 25		3 38	3 38

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 2.*	No. 4.	No. 8.	No. 6.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv			11 00	7 00
Macksburg			12 05	8 18
Cambridge		5 30	pm 1 27	9 52
New Comerstown		6 20	2 20	10 47
Canal Dover		6 55	2 54	11 30
Bowerstown		6 30	3 30	11 56
Leesville		6 38	3 45	12 01
Sherrodsville		6 48	4 25	12 08
New Cumberland		7 03	4 50	12 20
Valley Junction		7 28	5 50	12 35
Massillon		8 15	7 10	pm 1 20
Orrville Lv		8 55*	10 15	2 00
Creston Lv		9 27	10 45	2 30
Wellington	A. M.	10 12	11 28	3 15
Norwalk	7 25	11 25	12 10	4 10
Monroeville	7 37	11 37	12 25	4 22
Clyde	8 08	12 10	A. M.	4 56
Fremont	8 25	12 30	"	5 18
Toledo Ar	9 45	pm 1 55		6 35

No. 29.	No. 27.	Norwalk & Huron.	No. 26.	No. 28.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5 15	11 40	Ar Huron Lv	6 25	2 05
5 02	11 25	Fries' Landing	6 38	2 18
4 50	11 10	Milan	6 52	2 35
4 30	10 45	Lv Norwalk Ar	7 15	3 00

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " " and Bowerstown.
" " " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M HALL, Gen. Pass'r Ag't.
M. D. WOODFORD, Gen. Manager

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL E. WEIRICH.

PUBLISHED BY

SKINNER & WEIRICH,

Opera House Block,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year..... $1.50
Six Months..... 1.00
Three Months..... .50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1887.

Attention, Advertisers!

The best evidence as to the circulation of a newspaper is the testimony of the paper itself, expressed by its appearance. The newspaper whose columns are full of news, which is quoted freely, and talked about much, whether the comment is adverse or favorable, is pretty sure to have a large circulation, and circulation is what advertisers want. The bona-fide circulation of the Independent is rapidly increasing, and it offers advantages to all who use newspaper space, which are fully appreciated by the growing number of patrons.

City hall, or no city hall, the library should be separate and distinct.

The Indiana Democrats have succeeded in doubling the State debt in fourteen years.

It is a common thing for the man who gets beaten in an argument to assail the successful antagonist—behind his back. It is a very ordinary method which merits the contempt it receives.

"Consider the source" is an old saw, but like many saws it is not necessarily a good one. Charles Dickens once said, and said well. "In this world, sir, we want facts, nothing but facts.

It was public sentiment that closed the variety theatre in Massillon. Public sentiment on all subjects is a good thing, and one of the great faults of the people of this city has been that they have been very slow in expressing it.

If the *Repository* is correct, the erection of five bridges in Canton is contemplated, which will benefit as yet undeveloped sections of the city. Will that paper please state how many of them the county will be called upon to build?

It took thousands of columns to contain all that has been said of the Dow law in Ohio and out, but down in little West Virginia the lower house has just passed a bill forever prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and like drinks within the State, and this much and little more has been said of it.

Governor Foraker appears to have been as happy in his remarks before the New York Republican Club, as was Henry Grady, of the Atlanta *Constitution*, in his now celebrated speech delivered a month or two ago. The popular construction of their purport is that they were intended to further the Blaine boom.

Senator Ely, who has thoroughly studied canals in general and Ohio's system in particular, scores a good point and one very hard for the canal opponents to disprove when he says that it is not generally appreciated that the property located near the water-ways returns more in taxes than the canals cost the State.

The papers say that it has been suggested that a commissioner be appointed by the Governor to make a careful and intelligent study of the whole canal system, for the purpose of ascertaining its wants, and for the ultimate purpose of formulating a plan for its permanent and effective improvement.

The carrying out of such a suggestion cannot be too warmly upheld and the result would be that people off the lines of the canals would have some broad minded ideas upon the subject

Medina ought surely be called the Venice of Ohio. It appears that the streets of that village are of such a liquid consistency that the conventional mode of locomotion has to be abandoned. The *Gazette* thus describes what they call the fire boat:

The fire-boat, which the council ordered several months ago, to drag the engine to fires in muddy times, is finished. It is 14 feet long, and wide enough to take on the engine, with runners 18 inches wide of thick plank, bowed at the front. It will require a four horse team to haul it and the engine when the streets are as muddy as now.

An invitation would be acceptable to gaze at the Medina fire department on its way to the scene of conflagration.

A nation may have many great men, but it can have but one hero. George Washington is the one great ideal American, the idol, against whom no flings have been aimed, and whose memory is cherished by all men. His inspiring influence has lasted for over one hundred years, and will last until the end of time. America is purer and better for it, and and the INDEPENDENT takes pleasure in performing what it believes to be only its duty by publishing, at this appropriate time, several columns of interesting matter concerning the Father of his Country.

Perhaps the projectors of the resolution providing for the building of a city hall realize that their haste had about as much to do with its probable defeat as anything. The necessity of such a building has frequently been a subject of comment, not alone in these columns, but there has never been any intimation that any action was about to be taken, and, indeed, no great prominence has, at any time, been given the matter. The resolution asking the Legislature to give the city power to issue bonds was brought up, to the surprise of almost everybody, a week ago. The public were unprepared to for it, and there are those who are really in favor of the enterprise who signed the remonstrance, simply because they were timid and unwilling to endorse what they considered hasty action. It is a poor proposition that will not bear public inspection and comment. Had the movement been known to the people of the city, through the newspapers, and had time been given to weigh all the arguments, the result might be different from what it is almost conceded sure to be.

Much that is displeasing has appeared in the *Commercial Gazette*, of late, which even though truthful need not have been published, but there is undeniable truth in the excuse offered by General Boynton, its Washington correspondent. He says:

"Colonel Grant seems to forget that the publication of the letters of Rawlins, and other facts related thereto, was in reply to an attack upon a gentleman connected with the *Commercial Gazette*, initiated and conducted by those who assume to be the friends of General Grant, and that it was carried on by them with much bitterness for a year and a half.

"He forgets that it was based upon a private letter of Mr. Halstead's, written during the war, conveying to a Cabinet officer some very startling facts in regard to the habits of the Commanding General on the Mississippi, which it was proper to communicate, and most important to have privately known. So long as the newspapper assaults were on one side, and one side only was dealing in stolen private letters, and treating them in the discussion as if the author had opened a public attack upon the memory of General Grant, the contest seemed to afford general and prolonged amusement to all concerned in carrying it on. But since those attacked have turned upon the field with the conclusive evidence of the Rawlins letters upon the main parts of the controversy there has been much to say of assaults on dead heroes, and of assassins of character. It has now reached the stage where it rests with them to say whether it shall go on until the sorrowful array of details but partially outlined by the Rawlins letters become a part of the unquestioned history of the war."

This President has vetoed the bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, who are now disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support. According to the terms of this bill, Government support would be given to all unfortunate ex-soldiers, whether their disability result from injuries received during the war, or after they had resumed the citizen's life. In doing this, Mr. Cleveland has been accused of being inconsistent, and he probably is. We have had nothing but a chain of inconsistencies from him since he assumed office, and we ought to expect nothing better. But whether, in the abstract, he was wrong, is another question. It has long since been discussed and settled that the desire of the people of the nation is to err on the side of liberality in treating with the soldier of the late war. But if left to these citizen soldiers themselves, who left a quiet business life to serve their country, and who gladly took up a private life again, would they wish to see a line dividing them from other citizens like themselves. Citizens who, perhaps, had not even the opportunity to step to the front, as they did, twenty years ago.

Recent Washington letters tell of the crowd of pension agents who flocked to the Capitol to await the decision of the President, and with what evident rage and disappointment they heard the veto message.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL,

Or What the Water Company Said in June and January.

In the balmy days of June, when the Massillon Water Company had a fifty thousand dollar plant on its hands, and no contract, it was very eager to do anything for the good people of Massillon who were then looking for some one to build them a first class system of water works.

The Water Company went to the Council, and secured the twenty year contract, over two competitors, and was happy. When it submitted its proposition to that body, it submitted a supplement, not a part of the proposition, containing a list of *probable prices* for private consumers, designed to give an idea of what the average rents of five other cities would be. This was called "a maximum schedule," and was deemed about the right thing at the time. The INDEPENDENT made public this table and now reproduces it, in order that people may get an idea of what the Water Company thought were honest prices in June, before it had the contract, and its opinion on the subject now. Of course, there is no need to feel alarmed, for the council will adjust this matter satisfactorily, but it shows how the mind of a great corporation can change in six months. At that time the gentlemen in charge assured all who inquired that the rates would not be higher, and probably less; they now declare that such a "maximum schedule" would be ridiculous.

In studying the table, bear in mind in June they proposed not to charge eight dollars for the first faucet and five dollars for each additional faucet in dwellings; but they said, use all the water you want, and in the manner you want it, for six dollars if you have four rooms, and give us one dollar extra for each additional room.

THE SIX MONTHS' DIFFERENCE.

	Maximum schedule of June.	Maximum schedule of January.
Houses of not more than 4 rooms	6 00	20 00
Each additional room to nine	1 00	4 00
Over nine, each room	75	4 00
Bath tub, first tub	3 50	4 00
Each additional tub	3 00	4 00

In June they proposed to supply fountains with water for from five to twenty-five dollars for the season; in January they proposed to charge from one dollar up, indefinitely, per month, and allow the use of the water but six hours a day.

Oh! What liberal hearted gentlemen these are! Is it not a good thing that the contract puts them, so to speak, under the thumb of the city?

MASSILLON AMUSEMENTS.

An entire week of comic opera by a really excellent company will very likely be announced soon.

The Chinese Students entertained a fair audience in the Presbyterian chapel last Saturday evening.

The boxes at the Opera House are growing in popularity, and at nearly every entertainment they are now filled.

Miss Kate Field, one of the most talented of American women, will deliver her celebrated lecture on Mormonism this (Thursday) evening.

The Walter S. Baldwin Company which turned away hundreds of people every night last week, will play a return engagement the week ending March 7.

Local theatrical business shows a healthy improvement since the beginning of the new year, and if it keeps up the city is assured a series of entertainments of a higher order than most small cities enjoy. This is possible, as Massillon is a good transfer point.

Miss Kate Bensberg, the beautiful and talented little artiste who appeared in selections from grand opera in this city last fall, under the management of Max Shakosch, has promised to return in the course of a month or two. Those who heard her last fall were delighted, and with good reason, and an audience worthy of such an entertainment may be expected when she fills her second engagement.

Miss Minnie Maddern and her remarkably well balanced company delighted a good audience in this city on Wednesday night by the admirable presentation of "Caprice." Miss Maddern is pretty, clever, and altogether charming and the ladies of the company are scarcely less so. She was called before the curtain after every act, and when the curtain dropped for the last time the audience remained seated and enthusiastically called her out again. The stage settings were complete and tasteful.

Of an excellent company which will appear in Massillon on the evening of Washington's birthday, the Danville (Ill.) *News* says:

A fairly good house greeted the Donavin Comedy Company in "Out of Bondage" last night. For downright amusement and music this company is hard to excel. Sam Lucas and Kaloola are a team, and are as funny as ever, keeping the house in an uproar. All are excellent singers, both of popular and classic music. Mrs. Sam Lucas is a valuable addition to the company, playing charmingly on the violin, the cornet and mandolin. Those who love music, melody, fun and laughter can find as much in an evening with this company as any place.

In an interview in the New York *Times* Colonel McCaull, the comic opera manager said:

"My audience will stand any amount of gags and topical songs. It doesn't matter in the least how bad they are. Sometimes I think the worse they are the better they are appreciated. The music they require, however, must be good. There is no going round that fact. The music, to succeed, must be good—something akin to grand opera. The best critics in the world are the critics at the breakfast tables of the boarding houses and hotels—folks who say, 'What did you think of that last night. Good thing?' 'Yes, fine: catchy songs and taking choruses.' Capture the breakfast tables and you're all right. Comic opera, must have light melodies, musicianly, well-written harmony, and dramatic effects. That has been my experience. My impression is that the most lasting music is not that which one carries away on the first night. 'The Black Hussar' was not well received the first night. It was, in fact, severely criticised. But night after night it gained the approval of the public until it came to be one of the biggest successes I have known. To show you that comic opera is desired throughout the country I have only to point to my three companies, one or other of which is always playing. There is no time in the year when one of my troupes cannot be heard in some city. I have now in my employ 200 people. I have made a careful calculation and have found that there are 1,300 people who receive their direct support in connection with my companies."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Members of the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

The degree staff of Sippo Lodge will work in the second degree next Monday evening.

Sippo Lodge I. O. O. F. conferred the First degree on nine candidates last Monday evening.

On account of engagements made by many numbers of Clinton Lodge for Tuesday evening, February 22, it has been decided not to hold the annual banquet upon that date.

The next meeting of the Stark County Pomona Grange will be in Grange Hall, Canton, O., Tuesday, Feb. 22. It will be election day Let there be a full turnout. Fourth degree members invited to attend and take the degree of Pomona.

E. P. CLAY, Sec'y

Post Commander R. A. Pinn inspected Hart Post G. A. R. last Friday night, and as might have been expected found it in its usual prosperous condition After the inspection, Mr. Pinn presented the Post with a very handsome engraving of the late Gen. John A. Logan, and made a brief address which was listened to with as much interest as the picture was accepted with pleasare.

A special meeting of Massillon Commandery No. 4 K. T., will be held at the Asylum on Thursday evening, Feb. 24, 1887, at 7 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of conferring the order of Red Cross on three applicants. The committee appointed to purchase costumes and paraphernalia for the Commandery will then present their selection for approval of the Commandery. A full attendance is desired.

Removed.

J. W. Hisey has moved his Dental Rooms to rooms over Conrad's Hardware Store, East Main street. 33-4t.

The Promenade is a good cigar, and no one can help liking it, who tries it once. Grass & Graf only make it.

For thirty days we will sell at cost our entire stock of boots, shoes and rubbers. Come early and secure bargains.

J. D. FRANK & Co.

Attend our great closing out sale for bargains in dry goods, cloaks and shoes.

A. L. WATKINS & Co.

Notice.

A full attendance of the Male Chorus is desired at the regular meeting of that body next Tuesday evening at the usual place of meeting. Let every member be in attendance, as there is very important business to transact.

The Site Selected.

On Tuesday last Mr. M. P. Woodford, acting for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, sold to Mr. J. F. Pocock a lot facing on Canal street, between the Wetherald & Wells and the Reed & Company glass works, in size 120x200. The consideration will not be made public. This location has been selected by Mr. Pocock for the new mill which he purposes to erect and have in operation by the first of August. Work will be commenced at once.

A Texas preacher declares that the world will end in less than ten years. If we lived in Texas, we should be glad of it.

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Slanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Wall Paper!

You can always find a complete assortment of

Wall Paper and Fine Decorations, Window Curtains, Shade Rollers. Cornices, Poles and Room Mouldings. Also

LARGE STOCK OF

PAINTS, OILS VARNISH,

Mixed Paint Ready for Use.

House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging and decorating done promptly, in town or country.

J. M. Walker,

No. 6 North Erie St.,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Leonard Bammerlin. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, for allowance.

ROBERT W. McCAUGHEY,
January 25, 1887.—32-3t Assignee.

Attachment Notice.

Franklin J. Hoch, Pl'ff. } Before Thos. Blackburn
vs. } Jus ice of the Peace, of
Louis Stratton, Def't. } Perry Tp., Stark Co., O

On the 14th day of February, 1887, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of $49.10. FRANKLIN J. HOCH.
Massillon, O., Feb. 17, 1887—35-3t

AGENTS WANTED—We want a good business man in each of four or five counties, including Stark county, to handle a Family Fire and Burglar Proof Safe. It sells for $25.00. Every family needs it. No competition. A live, wide awake man can make from $7 to $25 every working day in the year. Address, with stamp,

WILKINS, ALLISON & CO.,
35— Xenia, Ohio.

ANOTHER GREAT CUT

In prices to close out Watkins' stock of

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Boots and Shoes.

THE ENTIRE STOCK, COMPRISING

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH

Of desirable goods, must be sold regardless of cost to quit business.

The sale will commence Saturday, January 15th, and continue until everything is sold.

Attend this sale if you want to save money.

A. L. WATKINS & CO.,

No. 20 East Main St., Massillon, O.

$20.00

Buys a Cheviot Suit, blue or black, fast colors.

$20.00

Buys a good Chinchilla Overcoat, at

J.C. LOWE'S

Second Floor,

OPERA BLOCK.

HARDWARE!

S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selectio of

COACH TRIMMINGS,

SADDLERY,

CUTELRY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,

Paints, Glass, Etc.,

R. A. PINN,

Real Estate Dealer

—AND—

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 24 East Main Street,

MASSILLON, - - - - - OHIO

House and lot on Akron street, one lot north of State street.
Good farm, 105 acres, well improved, on Canton road.
Three new dwelling houses and one vacant lot on West Tremont street.
The Newsletter house on South East street.
A large lot fronting on West Main street.
Kent Jarvis' Second Addition, below Russell & Co.'s shops:
W. ½ of lots No. 32, 33 and 34 on Chester street.
Lot No. 6 on Erie street.
E. ½ of lots No. 25, 26 and 27 Edwin street.
Lots No. 55, 56, 57 and 58, Edwin street.
W. ½ of lots No. 47 and 48 Dwight street.
One cheap dwelling house in Taylor Clay's addition to Massillon, North of Cherry street.

DR. F. Z. GROFF,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Office and Infirmary near Sippo Station, 3½ miles west of Massillon.

Will treat diseases of all domestic animals, also perform all operations of surgery by the latest improved methods. Calls promptly attended to night or day, Residence connected with Massillon Telephone Exchange, also branch office at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, where full information can be had at all times, with telephone privileges. Postoffice Sippo, Ohio.

L. L. SHERTZER.

THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

First-class work in all branches of Photography.

SOUTH ERIE STREET.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Lizzie Robinson is again in jail. This time for street walking.

John Pabst, a young cigar maker, died on Wednesday morning, of consumption.

Altogether too much newspaper space has been wasted on Lizzie Robinson of late.

The address of the American Express Company in this city is now 42½ East Main street.

The practice of sending valentines has fallen off fifty per cent. in this city, within five years.

The Presbyterian social will meet with Mrs. C. M. Giddings, Oak street, Friday evening, February 18th.

Friday night several couple will accept the kind invitation of the Canton Entre Nous Club to attend its last hop.

Haman Young pleaded guilty to assaulting his son, on Thursday, and was bound over to court in the sum of three hundred dollars.

Wednesday night Miss Minnie Maddern, a very clever and pretty little actress, made the members of many a theater fairly laugh and cry.

The Massillon Stone and Brick Company has forty men on its pay rolls, erecting sheds and making arrangements for the fire brick works.

John Boisgrain beat Frank Howard in a three mile skating race on Monday night. Howard was to allow Boisgrain a lap and a half, but failed to make it up.

Our own Jack Keefe was the referee of the wrestling match between Willie Willie and Duncan C. Ross, at Wooster last Saturday. Willie came out second best.

No wonder the Canton people are anxious for the enlargement of the fair grounds, for the whole county must pay for it. No one out of Canton is wildly clamoring for anything of the sort.

The interesting fact is made public that Mrs. Edward Herring, living near the Massillon Brick Works, gave birth to triplets, one boy and two girls. Of the three but one little girl is living.

The Rev. D. C. Osborne, a former pastor of the First Methodist church, delivered a very entertaining lecture upon "Marriage, its Sunshine and Shadow," to a good audience in the church, on Friday evening.

The Massillon Gas Company has mailed this notice to all consumers: "All consumers wishing gas at $1.50 per 1000 feet, will please pay their bills at our office by the 15th of each month. If bills are not paid by 15th, $2.00 per 1000 will be charged."

Thursday night the last of the club dances was held at the Hotel Conrad Unfortunately Miss Kate Fields lectured at the Opera House. The arrangement, though unsatisfactory to many could not possibly be obviated. Many will attend the lecture and then go to the hotel. A number of strangers are expected.

Contracts for carrying the mail, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1891, on star routes numbers 21,713, from Massillon to Crystal Springs, and 21,710 from Massillon to Koch's station, have been let to J. B. Anglin, Penn's store, Patrick county, Virginia. These contracts will be sub-let to the lowest bidder.

Edward Arnett, who for years has been the faithful employe at the residence of the Hon. J. G. Warwick, died very suddenly last Sunday morning. He awoke about 6 o'clock in his room in the stable, suffering intensely, and dragged himself to his home, where he succeeded in rousing the family and then expired. Death resulted from paralysis.

One of the most interesting meetings of the U. C. D. club was the one held on Monday night, at the residence of Mr. C. B. Allman, when Alaska was the subject. Mrs. F. A. Brown read an interesting description of the fur seal business, which is controlled by two corporations, and which furnishes a large revenue to the government. Mr. T. H. Focke, in a half hour talk upon the country, made his hearers marvel upon the wealth of the country in timber and minerals, and convinced them that when America paid $7,000,000 for Alaska it was the wisest investment that could have been made. Alaska pays four per cent. upon the investment now, and in the grant there are islands which alone will be worth more than the original price. Miss Minnie Dunn closed the evening with a humorous selection.

The Winter Garden Variety Theatre is a thing of the past. Keefe & Stratton have dissolved. Mr. Keefe, the pugilist, had no monetary interest in the firm, his name being attached merely for ornamental purposes—to draw trade. Mr. Lou Stratton was the manager of the institution, but, alas! he is here no longer. As one of his unhappy actors said, "He has went." And trustful souls have bills aggregating something like eight hundred dollars by which to remember him.

The direct cause of this melancholy termination of an apparently flourishing enterprise was legal force employed by Fitch, McConnell & Fay, Youngstown liquor dealers, to collect a claim of eighty dollars. But probably the real cause was the approaching passage of an ordinance which would have had the same effect. As the place has been crowded every night it was natural to suppose that money was being made, and the claim, therefore, is not unreasonable that the management has quite a little pile.

The stock company, of six actors and actresses, bewail Mr. Stratton's departure, at a time when walking between Massillon and Cleveland is so agreeable. It is really an excellent thing for the community that the place is closed, for it was a hell-hole, if one ever existed.

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Mary Hatton is visiting Miss Della Wade,

Miss Frank Noonan, of Cleveland, is the guest of Miss Mary Arnold.

Miss Ella Shafer, who has been seriously sick for more than a month, is convalescent.

John C. Lowe has returned, after spending two weeks at the cutting school in Cleveland.

Messrs. Z. T. Baltzly, Warren Jacobs and John Martin are in New Orleans on a pleasure excursion.

Mr. E. C. Merwin arrived home from the Northwest, where he has been for the last two months, on Saturday.

The Canton justice of the peace married Henry F. Haas to Lizzie Fromholz, both of this city, on last Thursday.

Mr. John Packer and Miss Ada Kittinger, both of Sippo, were married by the Rev. B. F. Booth on February 10.

On Wednesday Mr. Joe Huth was married to Miss Celia Schuhriemer, by the Rev. James Kuhn, assisted by the Rev. G. A. Verlet.

Miss Eva Phillips, of Canton, and Miss Mary Ellsworth, of Cleveland, spent Wednesday and Thursday with Mrs. William Justus.

Messrs. E. A. and J. K. Peacock are in Cambridge City, Ind., where they have gone to attend the wedding of Mr. Edward McCaffrey.

Major Matthews, of the New Philadelphia *Democrat*, made Massillon a pleasant visit on Thursday, the guest of Mr. J. L. Green.

Miss Fannie Harding has returned from visiting friends in Massillon and Canal Fulton, and has resumed her duties in the recorder's office.—*Canton Repository.*

M. A. Richeimer writes from Florida, describing in enthusiastic terms the beauties and comforts of Hotel Indian River and its surroundings. The orchestra gives great satisfaction, and too much cannot be done for its members. His post-office address is Rock Ledge, Fla.

THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

This, the last week before Lent, when the giddy world takes a brief respite, is, as usual, the gayest of all the year. Tuesday night Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Peacock's dancing class gave its first reception, and tendered invitations to many friends. Nearly one hundred responded and enjoyed the jolliest party of the whole season. Mr. Peacock was happy in making his programme, for it seemed to suit everyone. To those not members of the class the music, the quadrilles, in fact everything was new, and no one left until the very last number. Among those from out of the city were: Miss Hutton, of Kansas; Miss Noonan, of Cleveland; Miss Agnes C. Miller, Miss Grace Poyser. Messrs. Harry P. Ball, Ed Bockins, Elden Haymaker and C. Oppenheimer, of Canton. Mr. Peacock announced that the second term of the school was about to commence, and that all wishing to take instruction should hand in their names by next Wednesday afternoon.

Passed at Last.

The following bill has passed the House under suspension of the rules:

To authorize the commissioners of Stark county to purchase additional fair grounds in said county.

WHEREAS, The county fair ground in said Stark county are too small and contracted for the purposes of holding the annual agricultural fairs therein; therefore:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that the commissioners of Stark county, Ohio, for the purposes of enlarging the fair ground in said county be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to purchase not to exceed forty acres of land, and levy a tax on the taxable property of said county sufficient to pay for said lands, provided said lands will not cost to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. The said commissioners may use their judgment as will best subserve the interest of the taxpayers of the county divide the levy for the purchase of such land provided for in the preceding section of this act into two annual payments and the whole shall be paid for out of the levy provided for that purpose.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

As everybody knows, G. & G. is the name, easy to remember, of the best five cent cigar in the market.

The Widow is the suggestive name of one of Grass & Graf's very best brands. It is a five cent article and a little better than the best.

Grass & Graf, the enterprising cigar-manufacturers, are rapidly increasing their already large patronage, and they well deserve the success with which they are meeting.

A. L. Watkins & Co. hav decided to quit the dry goods business and have made some extraordinary low prices.

THE CITY HALL.

THE THREE CONTENDING PARTIES.

Some of Their Ideas, and What People Say of Them.

Following right on the heels of the waterworks excitement, another project has stirred up the tax-payers of this city, and three parties are in the field, each insisting that it is right.

Last week, in the city council, a resolution was passed asking the Legislature to allow Massillon to issue bonds for a sum not to exceed $40,000, with which to erect a city building, to include also, a library room. There is no doubt but that this resolution was not presented at an opportune time, and much as Massillon needs a city hall it is scarcely to be wondered that the proposition, as it stood, should meet with opposition.

In the first place, a non-partisan library association has been formed, which, by private subscription, expects to establish an institution in a building by itself, of which the city might be proud. So much has been said concerning it, that its friends naturally felt that the resolution taking the whole matter out of their hands, after it had been worked up by them, was not considerate. They also felt disinclined to see a library cooped up in a city building, and subject to a partisan management. They had broader views on the subject, and the fact that the library clause was included in the resolution provoked their opposition, although they would have been glad to see a city hall limited to its proper uses.

Next, there is a party composed of those who opposed a city building of any kind. Some because of the increase in the rate of taxation, some because they see no need of such an institution, some because of their natural inclination to draw back, and others because they have no ideas at all, of their own, and are willing to accept those of the first man who has any.

Lastly there is a party of those who are in favor of the resolution as it stands. They claim that the city, with all its offices separated and inconvenient, needs it, they claim that with our population and low taxes we can afford it, and that as the town has no city building, as a matter of pride we ought to have it.

These three parties have been working all week. The library party is rather non-committal. The opposing party has a very long remonstrance now before the Legislature, and it is thought will carry the day. The remaining party has secured the passage of the necessary empowering act in the House, but has not yet pushed it through the Senate, and is inclined to give up the fight for the present.

This is perhaps a fair statement of the facts. In order to get at the feeling on the subject, a great many business men have been interviewed. Strange enough, the most of them are unwilling to appear in print at all.

City Solicitor Willison says that the rate of taxation, should the bonds be issued, would be increased about a mill and a half, making the rate still lower than that of the average town. He is in favor of public improvement.

Mr. Peter Sailer after studying over the question thought that the library should not be included in a city hall, but should be separate, and regulated as the Library Association proposes. He is decidedly in favor of the city owning a hall worthy of it. He does not believe in a picayunish policy nor does he favor anything extravagant.

Mr. James R. Dunn is in favor of bonding the city for forty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a city hall, but he wishes no library attachment. The library must be under a strictly non-partisan management in order to be a success. He is anxious to see a city hall, of some architectural pretensions, in which the people can take some pride.

Mr. Anton Crone says that he has signed the remonstrance, and that sufficiently expresses his views.

Hon. Anthony Howells was not prepared to give an opinion, but was willing to say that he considered the resolution premature. Not that it was wrong, but he thought a citizens' meeting ought first have been called to discuss the matter.

Mr. F. H. Snyder is very much in favor of a public building. He thinks that if the city wishes to attract strangers it must have enterprise enough, as a city, to do something. He would be glad to see a separate library, but sees no reason why the city should not provide a room for the purpose in the city hall. If at some future time a library building should go up, it would be very easy to use the space for some other purpose—perhaps a city law library. In brief, he favors the resolution as it passed the Council.

Keep Away From Canton.

It is evidently the desire of the Canton Trades and Labor Assembly to have the following spread: At a regular session of the Canton Trades and Labor Assembly, the following resolution was read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Several instances of the pernicious effects of injudicious advertising of Canton's business boom have come to our notice, and

WHEREAS, Some of our fellow workmen from other localities have sacrificed their all in order to reach Canton in search of work only to be disappointed; therefore,

Resolved, That we advise all workmen to stay away from here at present, or until they have written friends or some local labor authority and obtained correct information as to whether labor is in demand or not. A. J. KINTZ, President.

SEAL. J. J. REED, Rec. Sec'y.

C. S. WOOD, Cor. Sec'y.

THE RAVENNA MYSTERY.

How Lizzie Robinson Attempted to Unravel it in Massillon.

From time to time, for the last year, a frail female has figured in the police records of Massillon and Canton. Sometimes she calls herself Lizzie, and at other times goes under the light and airy name of Marjorie. But either way, she is the same bad woman. She appears to travel in a sort of circuit between Massillon and Pittsburg, and evidently knows of everything bad and vicious that goes on.

She wants notoriety, and her highest ambition is now probably gratified. On Saturday night, after the play at the opera house, she entered the police headquarters and there stated that three men implicated in the Ravenna assault were in the city, and fearing that they would kill her asked to be locked in the jail. She told a long story to the police, and it was telegraphed at once to the Pittsburg and Cleveland headquarters, though it was felt to be decidedly fishy.

The Pittsburg authorities promptly discredited her statements, but in Cleveland they created quite a sensation. Detective Lohrer reached the city on Monday morning, and had a long interview with the woman.

In brief, her story, which will be hard to credit, is this: She is eighteen years old, and for four years has been the wife of a crook named Robinson. Until a few days ago she was in Pittsburg, stopping at the house of Jennie Rogers, 128 Third avenue, where she had been two months. While there certain fur goods were received, and were packed away in a refrigerator kept for just such purposes by a gang which made the Rogers house its headquarters. She pretends to know all about the disposition of the goods, which were not discovered when the police searched the house. She also says that Johnson, who was wounded at Ravenna, was taken to Harrisburg where he died. She describes three other members of the assaulting party. She left the Rogers house last week, and came to Massillon, but did not intend to expose the matter until she saw her husband and two others in the opera house. Then, fearing for her life she told all that she did. Detective Lohrer said immediately after the conversation that he placed no credence in what she said. That her statements were only made for the sake of notoriety, and that her information was no more than that possessed by every woman under like circumstances. The detective, in a private talk, afterward acknowledged that she had given him some very good points. What it may lead to is hard to tell. She was dismissed from jail on Monday evening, and she was glad to go.

She lies in such an out and out manner that the officers here are not inclined to think seriously of what she tells. For instance, she claims that she has not been in Canton for two months, whereas, it is on record that she was arrested in that city on February 7, for street walking.

A SHORT SESSION.

What the Council Did on Wednesday Night.

Only Messrs. Jarvis and Rink were absent on Wednesday night.

The Street Commissioner's report for the week ending February 12, amount $38.26, was referred.

ORDINANCES.

The ordinances accepting Catherine Martin's and Joseph Watson's additions, and establishing the office of city engineer, were read the second time.

The ordinance regulating the evils of intoxication, which was drawn up for the especial benefit of the late Winter Garden Theatre, was passed.

BILLS PAID.

Hemperly & Jacobs	$66 93
J. M. Schnickers	3 60
Snyder & Schworm	4 10
Geo. Reese	2 70
S. Fritz	18 93
E. G. Willison, expenses	26 10
Total	$122 06

BILLS REFERRED.

Wagner & Son	$ 3 95
Fire Co. No. 1	5 60
" " "	12 80
G. L. Ryder	10 00
Total	$62 35

The report of the committee which sold the cinder crusher engine for $50.00 and the shed for $20.00 was accepted. Anthony Clementz was the purchaser.

Money from the general fund was appropriated to pay Mrs. Madison's note for $2,000.

After a short discussion concerning the water company and its rates, the council adjourned.

The Canton *Repository* says: Massillon is boring a second time and is bound to strike gas if there is any to be struck.

The Ever Faithful is an old standby with Stark county smokers. Grass & Graf make it, and like all their goods, deserves its reputation.

Two great enemies—Hood's Sarsaparilla and impure blood. The latter is utterly defeated by the peculiar medicine.

COLEMAN,
THE RELIABLE JEWELER,
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OPTICAL GOODS,
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.
WE CAN SUIT YOU.
Prices Lower than the Lowest.
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.
COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

REMOVED.
"The Rialto" has moved from North Mill Street to Reeves' Block, East Tremont street, where can be found a large assortment of
FINE CONFECTIONS,
Patent and Proprietary Medicines. Call and see prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Choice brands of cigars on sale at the
THE RIALTO,
Reeves' Block, East Tremont Street,
MASSILLON, - - - - - - - OHIO.

A. D. VOLKMOR,
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
Only First-Class Rigs In Use.
Handsome Coaches For Weddings, Parties and Funerals.
A FULL LINE OF Fine Carriages and Buggies.

A horse shoeing shop is managed in connection with the stable.
Horses Bought and Sold.
No. 15 Factory Street, Massillon, Ohio.

J. V. R. SKINNER,
Wall Paper!
New Spring Styles.
We have a special line of
Elegant Bronze Papers For 25c per Roll.
These are not old patterns, but fresh NEW GOODS. Call and see them.
Dado Shades, best quality of oil cloth mounted on a
Hartshorn Spring Rollers 60 Cents.
J. V. R. SKINNER.

OPERA HOUSE.
Tuesday, Feb. 22d.
DONAVIN'S
Musical Comedy Co.,
Presenting their Great Moral and Musical Drama,
Out of Bondage.
The World-Renowned
HYER SISTERS.
FUNNY SAM. LUCAS,
The Great Comedian.
MRS. SAM LUCAS,
In Violin, Mandolin and Cornet Solos.
WALLACE KING,
America's Finest Tenor.
J. A. HAGERMAN
The Lion Basso.
And a superb Company. An interesting play! The best of Comedians! Elegant new costumes! The finest of music, and all under a solid management. Secure seats at Skinner's book store.

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DEALERS IN
Blank Books,
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AND A COMPLETE LINE OF
Druggists' Sundries.
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Holiday Goods.
An invitation is extended to the public to call at the
OPERA HOUSE
Drug and Book Store,
and inspect our immense line of
Holiday Goods,
at prices lower than ever.
Z. T. BALTZLY.

Closing out our entire stock to quit business.
A. L. WATKINS & CO.

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"First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

WASHINGTON.

[From a book entitled "Memorials of Washington and of Mary, his mother, and Martha, his wife," by James Walker, recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, we copy the following exquisite sonnet from the pen of Francis Bennoch, the loved and gifted friend of Mary Russell Mitford, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Longfellow. It has been suggested that the two final lines would be appropriate for an inscription for the pedestal of the national monument. Ed.]

Before thy tomb, great statesman, I have bowed,
In humble reverence, knowing well the zeal
With which thou struggled for thy people's weal,
Struggled and conquered! Never temp'st cloud
Could stay the lightning of thy intent, nor shroud
That quenchless courage which made despots quail,
And men, God-forsaken, of thy prowess proud!
And now I gaze with rapture on thy Face,
So calm and deep in thought, transcending earth;
By Sharp'ss limned, where dignity and grace,
As I favor combined to give a nation birth,
With power to speak as Liberty's tide rises;
Of freedom's bravest leaders thou art name
Whose fame o'ershadows time, before Washington

FRANCIS BENNOCH.

Tavistock square, London.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

My country's good, with a respect more tender,
More holy and profound than mine own life.

Coriolanus, act III.

Ancestral Home of the Washingtons.

In Little Brington, Northamptonshire, England, not far from Althorp park, the home of the Spencers, is the old house where John Washington was born. He emigrated to Virginia in 1658, and was the ancestor of George Washington.

This house is built of yellow brown sandstone. It has a thatched roof and stone mullioned windows; that is, the lights of the windows are divided by slender stone bars, called in architecture mullions. Above the door this inscription is carved in the stone:

The Lord giveth, the Lord taketh away.
Blessed be the name of the Lord.
Constructa. 1606.

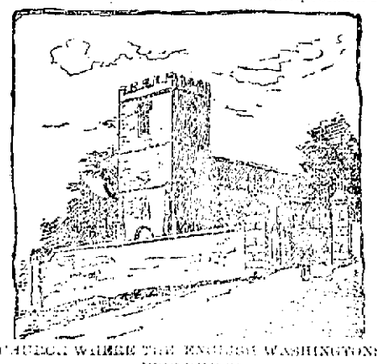
This house is now a laborer's cottage, with "flowers peeping from the stone mullioned windows, and sparrows building and chattering in the thatched eaves, and children filling their pitchers at the village pump under the great yew tree across the road."

ENGLISH HOME OF THE WASHINGTONS.

About a mile from this cottage stands, upon a hilltop, the ancient brown stone church where Lawrence Washington—the father of John—worshiped, and within which he is buried with his wife and several children. A stone slab in the pavement of the aisle marks the spot. This stone bears the Washington coat of arms, on one-half of which are two stripes with three stars above them, which stars and stripes, some people have thought, found their way into our national flag.

The monuments in this Brington church are very fine and are in an excellent state of preservation. In the civil wars of Cromwell's time his soldiers took pleasure in breaking the noses and otherwise defacing the recumbent figures over the ancestral tombs in the many churches and cathedrals of England. But Edward Spencer was a Puritan and a friend of Cromwell's, and it was through his influence that these excellent memorials in Brington church were spared.

For some years before his emigration to Virginia, Sir John Washington lived in Yorkshire; hence the tradition that George Washington's ancestors came from the north of England. And so they did: but the true cradle of the race was in Northamptonshire.



CHURCH WHERE THE ENGLISH WASHINGTONS WORSHIPED.

This is a country, says Rose Kingsley, of "big parks, big woods, big fields, big fences, big trees." It is a fat land, a rolling country of green hills, yet really without any elevation high enough to be called a hill. In springtime its woods are full of primroses (*Primula vulgaris*), and its meadows of cowslips (*Primula veris*), and the nightingales "sing in every copse," that is, in the little groves which are left us, for the covert of the hedgerows is low.

A traveler visiting in the neighborhood of this old home of the Washingtons will see an ancient heronry, which was doubtless a familiar object to Lawrence Washington's sons, William, John and Lawrence. For the herons and rooks of England are as tenacious of their holdings as the doughtiest country squire who dates the ownership of his lands, or, which is all the same, the lands of his ancestors, from the time of William the Conqueror, or even further back.

At one time, however, unlike the country squire, the herons meditated abandoning their ancient hold. They took to building in a neighboring spinney; but the head keeper wasn't going to stand that, and so tore the nests down, and the herons went back to their old place.

THE INSIDE ENEMIES

WHO FOUGHT WASHINGTON WHILE HE FOUGHT THE BRITISH.

Foes Within the Patriotic Fold—The Jealous Murmurings, the Rascality and Malice Which Secretly Attacked the Great Colonial Leader.

A history of the revolutionary war from the pen of Washington would have revealed the fact that he contended with other foes than the English; that these foes were internal, of his own country and pertinent to the cause, and that to his inexhaustible patience in dealing with these is as much due our independence as to his generalship in the field.

The republic was then but the republic in idea. It was new, untried and without precedent in modern history. To many even of those urging it it seemed wild and visionary. A few men, in reality, hold-toed up the whole moral strength of the American cause.

The colonies were in effect so many independent nations. Without railroads or telegraphs, as they were rendered by distances now almost unappreciable. They did not know each other as to day. Massachusetts and the Carolinas were then farther apart than are now America and England. Aristocracy, aristocratic tendencies and reverence for aristocracy were far more common than at present. The king's name was still a tower of strength for thousands. "Sirs" and "lords" governed extensive domains, and were looked up to by "lowborn" tenants as the vassals of feudal age regarded their masters.

With the press of the people the Colonial congress had not the weight and respect of the congress of to-day. It was a new thing. It lacked the prestige of age. It was also without precedent in relatively modern history. It had to bear something in that time of the ill repute which now attaches itself to a convention of ultra radicals; it had no physical power for enforcing or carrying out its measures. Internally there were bickerings, contentions and jealousies. There were in that time no reporters to ferret out and tell of these things. New England, or a part of its sentiment, was unsatisfied because the aristocratic Virginian was appointed to the chief command. The spirits of the Cavalier and Roundhead were represented in that congress. The Episcopalian and Presbyterian were there both with the memories of Charles I and Cromwell far fresher than to-day. Such elements could not meet even for a common purpose without personal animosity and resultant antagonism. There was no power, no surety that any colony would remain true to the cause. A nation distant ten days' or a fortnight's slow travel from Philadelphia might be represented by one man, and such representation be swayed by the whim, the prejudice or personal antipathy of that man, with no possibility of such action on his part coming to the ears of those who sent him for a month.

The battle then waged by Washington was only in part against the English. Half of his strength was expended in resisting the various destructive forces arising within the "patriot cause." It took the forms of jealous murmurings, whims, rascality, indifference. Be the cause as righteous as it may, these foes always are at work at the core. They belong to immature human nature, and are sure to come. Because a man is convinced of any particular injustice and eager to right it, is no proof that he is himself without weak nerves or personal ambition. The most difficult quality to secure in any just movement is the capacity for impersonal effort—for effort induced entirely by love of the cause and the work, and which can do its work without attaching to it its name.

Of the early history of the abolition movement Garrison remarked that half the force expended was lost in meeting and quelling internal bickerings and jealousies.

So it was in Washington's time. Many of his officers were jealous of him. Jealousy is always active. Burr murmured, Gates deprecated, Lee disobeyed orders, Arnold plotted, Ward endeavored to supercede Washington. These are the few coming to light.

This, the inside battle fought by Washington, was harder than the outside fight against the troops of King George! The first was as the worm eating at the core, and destructive to the strength to be concentrated against the common enemy. Internal dissatisfaction is the traitor at one's back, ready to strike when your arm is lifted to resist the outer foe. The same foe was at work in the more recent rebellion. Political meddling, personal ambition and personal antipathies indirectly cost the lives of as many northern soldiers as the shot of the south. It was the conviction of the nation that the unlimited command should be given a single man that won the fight as much as the man himself. Grant, at the commencement of the war, would have been nibbled to pieces by the rats at Washington—in and out of uniform. Washington was nibbled at by the Continental rats of his time during the entire seven years' war. Seven years is a long period for a ragged, hungry host of men to tramp about from New York to Yorktown, with winter quarters on a frontier of snow buried mountains. Take railroads, steamboats and telegraphs out of the country, put a foreign foe in one-half the cities and towns where the women and children remain, let all news travel by horse, with possibility of capture by an enemy; reduce the value of greenbacks to almost worthless paper, make one-third the population traitors and another third doubtful and despondent, make the scalping knife of the hostile Indian at Saratoga, destroy the navy, live in a country which as yet is not a nation, has hardly dreamed of its own constitution and government, and the majority of whose people, striving for liberty, are doubtful as to whom or what the power really rests, and we have more of the features and difficulties besetting the man chief in command 100 years ago.

Washington's army was at best but a sorry affair—a body of ilily paid, illy fed, illy clothed men—dissatisfied men, who came and went almost at their own pleasure. Numbering at the most but a few thousand, it might in a month's time be depleted one-fourth or a third by expiration of terms of enlistment. Desertion was easy and safe. The Americans at Bunker Hill were simply a crowd of men armed with muskets, not an organized force. Bunker Hill was fought by a "general training muster," and Lexington by an awkward squad of Americans. The English were but little better in some respects. Their officers' heads were muddled by over feeding, over drinking and conceit. Neither Grant nor Stonewall Jackson would have so managed as to have given all Boston notice that they were to march to a village seventeen miles distant and capture military stores.

Washington marched and fought his fluctuating force much of the time without any base of supplies. His men lived "from hand to mouth." How many teams laden with flour and other necessaries could have followed the American army after the disastrous rout on Long Island and the midnight passage of the East river? His powder and cannon were fabricated at places liable at any moment to sudden capture by the English. Throughout the entire war there was not a county embraced in the colonial territory but was subject to incursion by the enemy at any moment, possibly all its able bodied men far absent in the Continental army and with the Tories on the ground ready to assist and betray. The British navy barred the whole sea coast. Their vessels could penetrate bays and ascend rivers where our people had not a gun or a man to repel them.

MARTHA WASHINGTON.

The treason of Arnold was not the only villainy Washington had to contend with. The Tories were not the only outlaws. Pretended "Whigs" plundered alike friend and foe as opportunity offered. None were more dreaded at the east end of Long Island by the American residents during the British occupation than the American "cowboys" from the Connecticut shore, who, crossing in whale boats, robbed them unmercifully. American officers were detected stealing plate and bedding from unprotected American farmers at White Plains.

It has been said that Washington was not a "great general." But does not generalship and methods of action depend on the nature of the difficulties to be overcome? "Leadership" implies something more than commanding armies and striking blows. There are in statecraft and diplomacy foes against whom the only weapons to be employed are patience, gentleness, forbearance; and the real leader, be he in camp or court, must be the tactician in human nature as well as the tactician in troops and artillery.

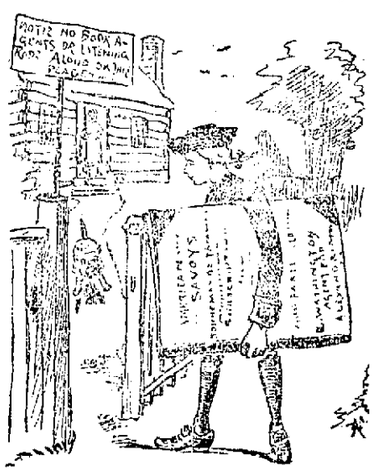
None but the leader in any movement can realize how entirely he controls that movement—how firm his grasp of the forces which have conducted it to a successful termination—how strong the devotion and sympathy from individuals and subordinates which has become his from personal association.

When Washington, at Newburg, resigned command of the American army he had, as regards temptation to continue in power, something more than the renunciation of an unlawful authority. He saw before him scores of brother officers—men of refinement and superior intelligence, who on the disbandment of the army would be literally beggars—who had not in their pockets the money to buy a single meal. He well knew that republics are ungrateful and forgetful. He knew that these men, some already past their prime and enfeebled in body by the privations and hardships of a seven years' war, would have to commence life anew, and as regards previous training and experience, at a great disadvantage in entering the lists of the selfish world of business. He saw for the future in these sad lives and sad terminations to those lives. He knew through the continuance of his authority, no matter how the form or name was disguised, that he could provide these men with positions which would have secured them and their families a comfortable living. He saw in the near future of his own time that the scheming politician would thrust the honest soldier aside, and that all the elements of demagogism and corruption were rampant for action so soon as the military power should be exchanged for the civil.

Such temptation to hold power, coming of sympathy, may with some be even stronger than that arising from love of power. In resigning command of the American army Washington knew that he was indirectly consigning many of his brother officers to poverty, almost beggary. The hardest "No" required by justice is to say "No" to the pleadings of one's own heart for near friends.

Washington as a Book Agent.

There is a story to the effect that George Washington was once a book agent. We have taken great pains to hunt up the descendants of his book purchasers, and find out just how he went about this delicate work. They all



THE YOUNG BOOK CANVASSER.

say that he was as invincible in this capacity as in the field; that when he tackled a man that man was as good as lost. He had to buy the book. In this way the young Virginian helped to educate the country he saved. He disseminated literature in regions presumably barren of that luxury. It was no use for a man to say that he didn't need the book, couldn't afford it, and so on. George stuck to him till he yielded. It was always a case of pushing on to victory for George. What was worth doing at all was worth doing well. He always brought down his man. The book was no small parcel to "tote" either. He didn't mind that, however, but carried it as proudly as he afterward wore his sword. Let everybody remember that George Washington was once a book agent. It may make them decently courteous to other book agents, any one of whom may be a future president. Shut not the door in the book agent's face, lest you might some time want to ask him for an appointment to office. Angels and presidents are daily entertained unawares.

WHAT LACK WE YET?

When Washington was president,
As could as any feicle,
He never on a railroad went,
And never rode a bicycle.

He read by no electric lamp,
Nor heard about the Yellowstone;
He never licked a postage stamp,
And never saw a telephone.

His trousers ended at his knees,
By wire he could not words dispatch;
He filled his lamp with whale oil grease,
And never had a match to scratch.

But in these days it's come to pass,
All work is with such dashing done,
We've all these things—but, then, alas!
We seem to have no Washington.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

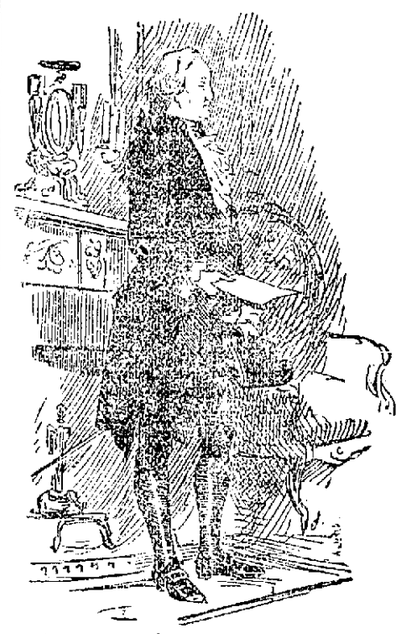
HABITS OF WASHINGTON.

His Early Hour of Rising and His Excessive Dignity.

The newspapers tell, as a bit of surprising news, about President Cleveland's extraordinary energy in beginning the business of the day at 7 o'clock in the morning. The readers who are astonished over this extraordinary activity have forgotten how far Washington beat this record. The father of his country would have regarded a man who opened his business office at 7 o'clock as a hopeless sluggard. He was up daily at 4 o'clock, and had things fairly humming about the house a good while before 6. Life was a busy affair to him. He let no grass grow under his feet. He wasn't what we call a "rusher" in these degenerate days in one sense. He didn't fly around rapidly, and do things on the keen jump as so many Americans do now, and kill themselves at the same time. He moved with dignified deliberation, but he kept right at work from 4 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, and accomplished a great deal more than those who hang and slam through life, hurrying over hour and loafing three.

In many other respects Washington was different from the great men of to-day. He cared more personal dignity than our entire government. There is a story about some man, not an inferior, either, placing his hand on the great man's shoulder in a friendly way once, but only once. He said he wouldn't do it again to save his own life. A youth of today, who had read everything about Washington he could lay his hands on, remarked that from all he could learn Washington must have been about the best man to spoil a picnic that ever lived. When he rode out when he was president it was in solemn and awful state, in the historic coach drawn by four dignified and self-respecting horses, with a severe mannered driver on the box, a straight laced footman besides and an outrider. What would he have thought of Grant's leisurely walks about the capital, of Lincoln's lonely outgoing during the dangerous days of the war, of the easy movements of all our presidents in these latter days? Yet we must not blame him for his excessive dignity. It fitted the times. He and his people brought their grim ideas of official dignity from England, where royalty believes it necessary to hedge itself about with much form lest it lose its power of impressing the people with its personal grandeur. The idea then obtained that greatness must be removed above the heads of the multitude in order to keep it great. And for a long, long time after Washington died people wrote about him as they would write about a god, not as they would write about a man. At last they got him so far out of the reach of human sympathy that the young who read about him thought that he was something more than mortal, consequently his great force of character was supposed to be nothing more than such a godlike creature ought to be endowed with as a matter of course.

But Washington was made by the process which has made great men through all time—the discipline of life viewed from a stand-



WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION COSTUME.

point of high moral integrity. His training was of the old fashioned sort—a little severe, doubtless, but productive of good results.

At the president's receptions given by Washington in Philadelphia when he was president, which gentlemen only attended, he wore a suit of black velvet, with black silk stockings, silver knee and shoe buckles, and had his hair highly powdered and tied in a queue behind. He wore yellow gloves, and held a cocked hat, with a cockade and black feather on it, in his hand. He wore his dress sword, an elegant weapon, encased in a scabbard of white polished leather. Only the point of the scabbard, however, appeared below the coat, which was worn over it.

A gentleman who often attended these receptions said that Washington always stood in front of the fireplace, with his face toward the door of entrance. The visitor was conducted to him, and he required the name to be so distinctly spoken that he could hear it. Having once heard a name, he never forgot either it or the man to whom it belonged. He acknowledged all introductions with a bow, keeping his hands behind him, as a hint that hand shaking was not to be expected. We are surely growing more democratic. The arms of our presidents are now wrung nearly off their bodies by thousands of callers every time they receive the public. Any president who undertook to keep his hands behind his back at one of his own receptions would hear more plain comments on his exclusiveness than he could comfortably endure. But then Washington didn't seem to think much about a second term, and bluntly refused a third.

His visitors formed a circle round the room, and when the door was closed the president began to move around it, calling each visitor by name. When he had gone clear around he resumed his first position by the fireplace, when the visitors approached him in succession, bowed and retired. A visitor describes it as a "fearful ordeal," and such it must have been, even to those accustomed to much dignity and formal ceremony. These receptions were held on Tuesday afternoon. They closed promptly at 4 o'clock.

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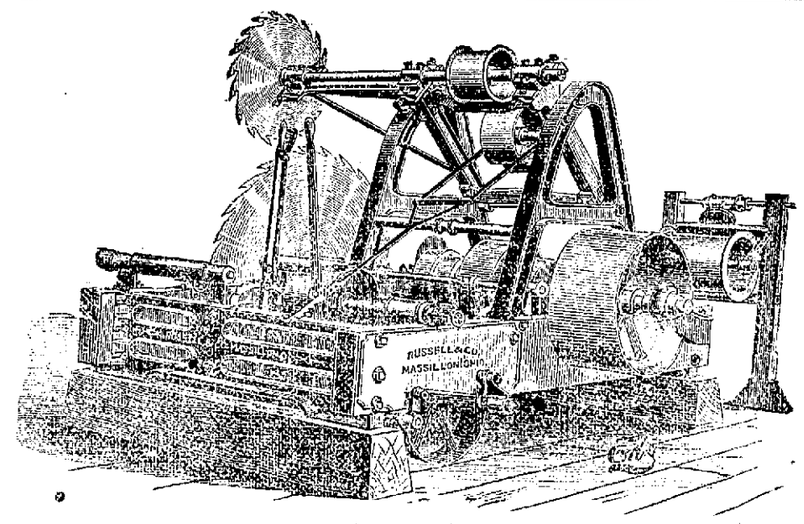

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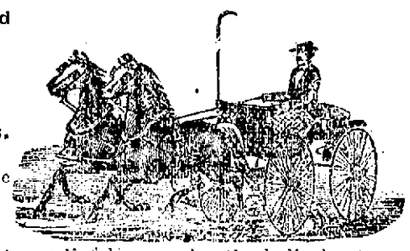

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England in 1789, and in that day was considered a magnificent thing, and attracted all eyes when it appeared in public. It was drawn by four and sometimes by six horses, and manipulated by a liveried driver and postilion and accompanied by outriders. The coach was of cream color, and was suspended on heavy leather straps resting on iron springs. It was furnished with Venetian blinds and black leather curtains. Upon each door the Washington arms was emblazoned, and upon the panels on each side of the doors were designs emblematic of the four seasons, painted on copper, on a dark green ground.

The carriage, once owned by Washington, that is depicted here was built by Clark, of C street, Philadelphia, and was known as the white chariot. It was exhibited at the Sanitary fair in Philadelphia, and has been used in processions of great public interest. Washington had two other carriages—the English one and one made in France. The English one was cut up by Bishop Meade and

WASHINGTON'S "WHITE CHARIOT."

made into walking sticks and other mementoes. The French one was destroyed in New Orleans. Both of these had ornamental panels, but this one had plain panels. It is owned by Capt. Ben Richardson, of Harlem.

WASHINGTON'S MOTHER.

The Only Portrait of Her in Existence.

It has been generally believed that no portrait of Gen. Washington's mother existed; but according to Maj. Walter, author of "Memorials of Washington," just published by Scribners, of New York, there is one portrait by an English officer named Middleton.

The painting was terribly mutilated during a journey to headquarters in Philadelphia. Sharples, when at Mount Vernon painting Washington and his wife, was consulted as to what could be done with it. A large hole had been ground out of its centre, several partially disjointed pieces of the canvas had been roughly glued on an improvised back, but it was not in presentable condition. Washington sent it to England for repair. Its restora-

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

tion was confided to Bird, a Royal academician and one of the ablest artists in portraiture then living.

All doubt as to the portrait of Mary, Washington's mother, is removed by a letter, dated in 1792, from Washington to Mr. Charles Carter, who married a niece of Washington and had offered his services in getting the portrait repaired. In this letter Washington says:

"The portrait is identified with my whole life. My mother gave it me, and the large hole was thrust through it in course of wagon travel to Philadelphia quarters. Under the disfigurement, Mrs. Washington and myself ever afterward preferred it hanging in my bedroom, where its wounded, unfinished and apparently neglected condition escaped frequent unpleasant remark. Any change wrought in the picture beyond repairing the hole would be the reverse of improvement to my eye. I am happy above measure in having it, wounded and apparently neglected as it is, rather than incur the penalty of its absence." The picture was painted a few months before the birth of her illustrious son. Washington told Sharples that his mother was the most beautiful woman he had ever seen.

The defaced picture was sent to England, transferred to a new canvas, and, while the likeness was preserved, it was improved as much as possible. It has ever since remained in the possession of the Cary family in England. During his last visit to England Gen. Grant saw the portrait. It is the only portrait of her in existence. It has been reproduced by the Autotype company, London, and appears in Maj. Walter's book, "Memorials of George, Mary and Martha Washington," from which the accompanying picture is taken.

Mary Ball, Washington's mother, was the daughter of a well-to-do Virginia planter. She was born in 1706, was carefully brought up and religiously trained. On March 6, 1730, at the age of 24, she became the second wife of Augustine Washington, a friend and neighbor of her father. The wedding was celebrated with the old time generous hospitality of Virginia.

Her husband's home was in Westmoreland county, Va., on an eminence about half a mile from the Potomac river. It was a modest little country house of four rooms and an attic, and had an enormous chimney at each end. On the river front was a piazza. Here, on the 22d of February (11th, old style), 1732, George Washington was born.

WASHINGTON'S FIRST MONUMENT.

The house was destroyed before the revolution. George W. P. Custis placed upon its site a slab of freestone, bearing this inscription: "Here, the 11th of February, 1732, George Washington was born." It was laid in June, 1815, and was the first, even as it is the most touching, of all his monuments.

Where may the wearied eye repose
When gazing on the great,
Where neither guilty glory glows,
Nor despicable state?
Yes, One—the first, the last, the best,
The Citizen of the west,
Who nought Envy dared not Hate—
Bequeathed the name of Washington,
To make men blush There was but One.
—Byron.

Washington's Valley Forge Headquarters.

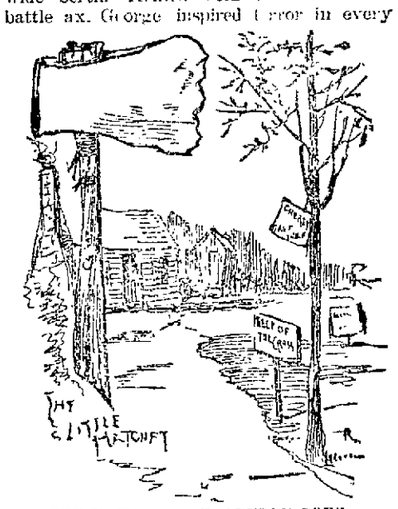
The encampment at Valley Forge presented one of the most trying scenes in the life of Washington, but, in perfect reliance upon

HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE.

divine aid because he believed the cause he had espoused was just and righteous, a cloud of doubt seldom darkened his mind.

The Hatchet and the Cherry Tree.

This is the only authentic portrait of the famous George Washington hatchet ever made. Very few living persons have any idea of the exact shape of that historic agent of truth. It was no ordinary ten cent counter toy hatchet. No, indeed. It was an imposing and awe inspiring weapon, which did some service in a domestic and even a destructive way. The Indians had a whole one respect for it, and gave Mrs. Washington's cottage a wide berth. Armed with this formidable battle ax, George inspired terror in every



THE HATCHET AND CHERRY TREE.

perpendicular, from the immortal cherry tree to the gate post of the door yard, thickly studded with nails. It was these nails which impaired the blade of the hatchet, as you can see in the portrait. Much surreptitious hacking had done its fatal work. The Damascus edge of the honored implement was slightly disfigured. The severe strains to which the brave ax was subjected unsettled the handle a little. This defect George overcame by means of a few nails boldly driven in on the farther side of the axe. They can be seen in the picture.

We got our information, as well as a glimpse at the hatchet, from an old settler, also from several hundred of Washington's old nurses and body servants still alive, each one of whom is possessed of the only true hatchet. Hence there need be no question raised of the authenticity of either this history or this picture. Several handles to this hatchet were worn out during George's youth, and the one here depicted was the last.

The cherry tree would tell a tale if it could, but it cannot. After George cut it down it was used up, piece by piece, to make cherry correctoral, of which George, it is said, took his share. The above is, however, a true representation of it in the days of its vigor and strength. Looking upon it, many will excuse George for cutting it down. Falling as it did, a victim to the infantile hatchet, it attained historic immortality, and gave its life to the cause of truth, even as its destroyer gave his to the cause of freedom.

It was never much for cherries anyway. The boys in the neighborhood, who stole its cherries whenever they had a chance, said they were poor, wormy things at the best. The thing that astonished us the most is the undoubted fact that the elder Washington set any store by this tree at all. It is down in the books as his favorite tree—a statement he would correct doubtless were it in his power to do so, or else cherry trees were scarce articles in those days.

WASHINGTON'S NURSES AND BODY SERVANTS YET ALIVE.

Washington's Table and Tailor.

In idealizing heroes the world degrades them into mere abstractions by depriving them of their humanity. Their contemporaries may have known them as flesh and blood, but the following generation doubts if they ever wore anything but flowing robes or ate anything but ambrosia.

It is therefore refreshing to discover that one hero, George Washington, was so human as to order his coats, waistcoats and breeches from a London tailor, and that he insisted upon their being stylish and fitting.

Another fact which brings Washington within the range of our sympathies is that he was fond of tripe, and ordered it from Bristol, England, because a brand which he could obtain there was superior to any made in New York or Massachusetts.

Once upon a time Cary & Co., of London, the commission merchants who turned Washington's tobacco crops into hard cash, presented him with two jars of Bristol pickled tripe. Each jar held about two gallons. There was a special pottery at Bristol for the manufacture of these jars, each of which had burnt on its front surface the curer's name, as a guarantee of the genuineness of its contents.

"Dear Cary," he wrote to the senior member of the firm, "Mrs. Washington joins me in warm thanks to you for your considerate present of two large stone jars of pickled tripe. I must ask you to arrange for four similar jars, in wicker basket casing, packed in outer casks, to be shipped for my account direct from the owners. Dental infirmity impels my caring for this necessary item in our domestic commissariat."

A RETIRED BANDIT.

FRANK JAMES EARNING A LIVING.

Clerking in a Retail St. Louis Shoe Store —A Novel Method of Attracting Trade.

On a certain street in St. Louis there stands a large shoe and dry-goods establishment, the directors and partners of which are in a measure unknown, as the announcements and bills of the concern bear nothing but the single word "Famous." The art of advertising in this country has long since, through the enterprise and ingenuity of the American business man, been carried to a pitch nearly akin to perfection, but it has been reserved for the proprietors of the "Famous" establishment to bring forth one of the most novel and to an eminent degree original forms of drawing trade that has ever been resorted to—the employment of a notorious ex-bandit to fill a subordinate position. The individual in question is Frank James, who some years ago retired from public view, and who has now decided to pass the remainder of his days in mercantile pursuits, namely, as a clerk in the before mentioned shoe concern. Frank James as a museum attraction would be a decided failure, but when he comes forward in the roles of the repentant burglar, horse-thief, murderer and a number of other characters too numerous to mention, he is a decided success; the spectacle presented by this hero as he gracefully sinks upon one knee, and, with the hands so long accustomed to the use of the derringer and the bowie deftly laces a No. 4 shoe upon a No. 6 foot, in the meantime calling in that voice so often raised in the death yell of his desperado band, the old, familiar cry of "Cash, here," has proved to be such an attractive one—to the ladies—that the receipts of the establishment

FRANK JAMES AT THE COUNTER.

have greatly increased since his arrival. Crowds of the fair sex gather at the doors, and unusual numbers of the usual small boy disport in the neighborhood, awaiting the hour at which the ex-bandit goes out to lunch, when they have an opportunity to feast their eyes upon him. So to speak mildly, the affair has created a slight sensation.

The object of all this public attention cannot exactly be called an obscure personage, as in by-gone years both the press and that class of literature known as "dime" presented his achievements, criminal and otherwise, to the eyes of the world; and if rest letters and double leaded head-lines have had any voice in the creating of his popularity, they deserve a large share of the thanks due to it.

Frank James first came into prominence in the following manner: During the civil war there existed through Missouri and Tennessee bands of the cruel, rough-riders, facetiously termed "jay hawkers," who assuming the guise of confederate officers committed nameless atrocities upon defenseless people, and who, whenever a body of the enemy appeared, always made a point of having a previous engagement. As far as burning houses when absent was home, or shooting unarmed men from behind trees was concerned, these marauding apostles of the sword displayed remarkable courage; but whenever an opportunity offered to, which they could dash in, and by defeating an equal number of equally armed men, cover themselves with glory, they generally forgot all about the glory and dashed the other way.

It was in one of these troops under the command of the Missouri guerrilla, Charles William Quantrell, that Frank James furnished the brain power and his brother Jesse all the nerve. Any examples of deviltry and cruelty that were needed to excite the amiable tempers of his associates and keep them at the proper pitch of ferocity. When the war came to an end the James brothers, finding that the employment in which they had been engaged for the four years past was very congenial, took with them several bosom friends of the same sort and founded what was known for nearly fifteen years to the sheriffs of Missouri, Tennessee and Kansas as the "James boys' gang." In 1870 the members were Frank and Jesse James, Cole and John Younger, and Tom and James McDaniel. In 1880 they changed to the James brothers, Ed Miller, Bill Ryan, Tucker Basham, Wood Hite and Jim Cummings, and it was by this band that the Glendale, Blue Cut and Northfield robberies were committed.

In 1881 Bill Ryan was arrested in Nashville, and the Tennessee officers having got upon the trail of the band, they were obliged to separate and flee. Frank and Jesse James and a new member named Dock Liddell, escaping by the aid of an old man known as Hite. In 1882 Jesse James, who was hiding with the Ford brothers near St. Joseph, Mo., was on the 3d of April shot through the back while hanging a picture by Bob Ford, and though Ford was brought to trial upon a charge of murder, his prosecution turned out to be a miserable farce, but he was found guilty and pardoned by Gov. Crittenden, thus giving rise to the charge against the State officials that the whole matter had been prearranged, and that Bob Ford had been promised a big purse and a pardon as the price and reward of his deed.

The last affair of robbery in which Frank James was concerned was the attack upon the Wabash Railroad train at Winston, Mo., in July of 1881, at which the gang secured $800 from the messenger's safe, and killed William Westfall, the conductor of the train, and a man named Frank McMillan.

In 1883 Frank James surrendered to Gov. Crittenden, having received the assurance that he would be given a fair trial, and on the 24th of July of that year he was tried at Gallatin upon the specific charge of having killed Frank McMillan at the Winston train robbery. The members of the gang who accompanied him upon that excursion were Dick Liddell, Wood Hite, Clarence Hite and Jesse James, and the defense tried to build upon the theory that only four men were present, as Wood Hite so closely resembled the defendant that he was doubtlessly mistaken for him, but this theory failed and no alibi could be proved. Dick Liddell, an accomplice, went upon the stand and in evidence that failed to be shaken directly incriminated the defendant; nine men swore that Frank James was the fifth robber upon that train, and that he fired the shot that killed McMillan, and three more thought that he was, but in the face of all this a partial charge was given to the jury and they brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Frank James immediately after his acquittal became lost to the public gaze, and seeking the graceful retirement of a country life passed his time in the perusal of those two works that his history tells us he had an unaccountable partiality for Shakespeare and the bible. The influence of the former has had a visible effect upon his mental traits, and the effect of the latter can be plainly seen upon the highly moral qualities that he has exhibited. Just how he escaped the dozen or fifteen indictments pending against him for murder, train robbing and bank robbing in Missouri and adjoining States is something of a mystery.

Mr James has unintentionally solved a problem that has long taxed the minds of our legislators—the providing of employment for ex convicts. If they possess but a reasonable share of notoriety, let them, like Mr. James, enter some business concern, and if they succeed as a drawing attraction, then can they look happily forward like Mr James, to a bright future in the shoe and dry goods line.

Honesty Among Georgia Crackers.

I am going to tell a story which illustrates the proverbial honesty of the simple minded piney woods crackers.

A certain girl who was unconscious of the dividing line between the lawful and the unlawful, became an accessory to a murder.

There was a great deal of sympathy for her and one night the jailer left the door open so she could get away. She escaped, and her relatives, as simple as herself built for her in the depths of a forest, a house of brush. There the girl spent her days and nights. At last her hiding place was reported to the sheriff and it became his duty to recapture her. He went to the home of the relatives who concealed her and called out the old man. The sheriff explained his business and asked if the girl was really in the neighborhood. The honest old cracker replied:

"Cap'n, she air! She's a-cut over in them air woods."

It would have suited the sheriff better if the old man had lied a little bit.

"Are you sure she is over there?" he asked.

"She wuz thar a bit ago."

"Now, I tell you what you do," said the sheriff, still hopeful that the girl might get away. "You go over there and see if she is there and come back and tell me."

"I'll do it," said the old man.

He was gone a short time and on his return said:

"Cap'n, she's thar!"

So the sheriff had no alternative but to go to the hiding place of the girl and make the arrest. To-day that simple cracker girl is in the Georgia chain gang and they say she is gentle, modest, and very industrious—a model convict.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Artist Whistler.

James Abbott McNeil Whistler, the American "infusionist" artist, who has made himself so well known abroad, is decidedly a character, as his portrait here given would indicate. He was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1834, went abroad when a child, and, with the exception of a few years spent at West Point, has lived abroad since. He studied art in Paris and London. The most interesting events of his life may be summed up as follows. His independent exhibitions or symphonies, the catalogues of which are extraordinary examples of his wit and satire, his suit for libel against John Ruskin, his election to the presidency of the Society of British Artists, and his famous 10 o'clock lectures. According to all reports he is a conspicuous man, vain and eccentric, but with shrewd common sense; hugging notoriety, and deserving it.

A Handy Accomplishment.

If there be one thing which the modern woman regrets it is that she has never learned to whistle. Leaving out all question of being able to cheer one's self with a tune occasionally on the street or in the office, a whistle is a very handy accomplishment in signaling an elevator or a horse-car. The historian's wife bought one of those nickel whistles recently to make up, if possible, for this deficiency, and used it for the first time the other day, when she was engaged in her shopping. She blew it once at the corner of a street. The car was just stopping at the farther corner, and showed signs of starting up immediately; in desperation she gave another shrill whistle, and the car started up as if all the city government officials were pursuing it. The driver had thought it was the car-starter's signal, and when this fact was explained by some kindly passer-by the historian's wife resolved that she would resort to her voice next time she wishes to stop a car.

"You are picturing rather a gloomy future for me, madam," he said to the fortune teller. "Yes, sir," she replied, "but it's the best I can do for half a dollar."—*Harper's Bazaar.*

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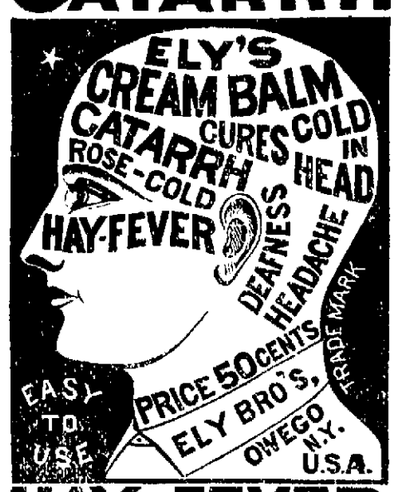
ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH ROSE-COLD CURES COLD IN HEAD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE



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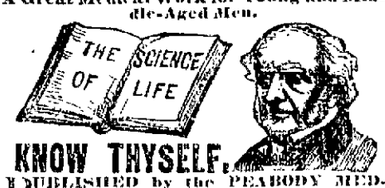

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Dr. WM. H. PARKER, the author of the Science of Life, and chief consulting physician of the Peabody Medical Institute, Boston, has many imitators, but no equal.—*National Tribune.*

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FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

Sick Headache,
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The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

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Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS and Restore the HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

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Dr. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS Cure Constipation, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.

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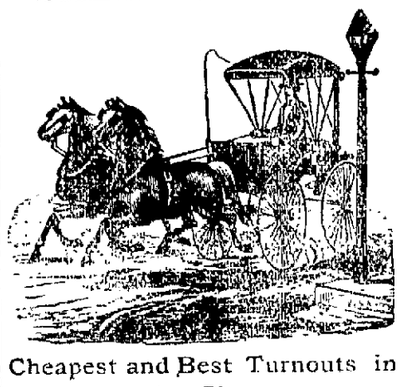

Cheapest and Best Turnouts in the City.

Horses in Good Order and all Good Roadsters. Fine Buggies, Easy Riding. Rigs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours.

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CANTON'S NEW HOTEL.

The Hurford.

[Formerly the St. Cloud Hotel.]

Unsurpassed by any $2 per day Hotel in Ohio.

Commodious. Complete in its Appointments. Cuisine Unsurpassed.

Neighborhood Patrons at same rates as old St. Cloud.

ED. S. NORTON, - - PROPRIETOR.

Watch Free!
Agents Wanted.

$100 per month guaranteed Good Workers. Valuable outfit and Circulars sent on receipt of 25c in stamps to pay postage and packing. Write us and we will prove what what we say.

JAMES L. MERRIOTT & Co.,
265 5th Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
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John Baker Thompson,

Caterer, Baker,

—AND—

Confectioner,

Oysters are received every day and are served in every style in the Dining Rooms attached to the store.

Ice Cream, Sherbet and Cake furnished to parties, and personal supervision given.

Sole agent for the sale of the celebrated Fleischmann's Compressed Yeast.

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NAVARRE.

Chas. Leininger, of Akron, spent the past week at home.

Miss Tillie Welch is visiting her parents, on High street.

Linden Smith went to Cincinnati last week to assist in remodeling a mill.

Rev. O. G. St. John, of the M. E. church, will hold quarterly meeting next Sunday.

Miss Hattie Welch returned to her Coshocton home, after a pleasant sojourn here of three weeks.

Rob Hay, of Phillipsburg, O., who moved to that place from Navarre some time ago, is again a Navarreite.

The United Brethren protracted meeting has been postponed on account of the severe illness of the pastor, Rev. Lemasters.

J. R. Oppenheimer, who had a lot of goods on sale in Mentzer's store room for a month past, removed to Massillon on Monday.

The death of Anna Jennetta Slater occurred last Friday evening, caused by congestion of the lungs. She was the daughter of Monroe and Mary Slater, and was thirteen years of age. She was a member of the U. B. Sunday school, at which church the funeral services were held.

According to the report of the Justus correspondent of our home paper, the people of that village must practice cannibalism. He tells us they made a supper "of" E. E. McClintock and had a dance. Explain yourself, and don't make us believe you devour telegraph operators. But if you do, say so again, and the church will send you a civilized and christianized missionary.

A new idea has struck Navarre—building a great big union church, so that members of different denominations may become more brotherly toward each other. But so long as they can pass and re pass a brother in the church without even bidding the time, the idea of erecting a building to unite them will remain mighty thin. If they are not already united, in heart, no cold walls will ever do what love cannot. Brethren, be brethren, no matter what your name may be, and you will need no big church to convert the world. Fine buildings and sermons will turn the course of no sinner. "Unite or die"—not unite in a building large enough to hold the four denominations, but unite in your souls and show brotherly love.

CHAPMAN.

Thos. Jefferson now poses as the Mason Long of Chapman.

Our new brick plant is looked upon as the "Deuber works of Chapman."

J. D. Evans, of Flushing, O., spent last Sunday with his mother at this place.

Austin King, jr., who resigned the assistant mine inspectorship for a position as mine boss, is now out of a job.

Tuesday morning of last week Youngstown Coal Company stock was not worth ten cents on the dollar, whereas, to-day it commands one hundred.

Notice of an advance of five cents per ton was put up at the mines at Caperton, W. Va., without being asked for. Put a pin in that and show it to our Ohio operators.

Our young friends have organized an amateur dramatic company, and something spicy is to be rendered in the near future. The proceeds are to go to the Sunday school treasury.

Assistant Mine Inspector Robert Bell has his petition for signatures for reappointment in the hands of some of our mine bosses. He is the only applicant we have heard of so far.

Having heard that Masters & Findley had closed their saloon, we strolled in there one day and found a notice displayed as follows: "This saloon is closed for temporary repairs." Dow law crippled it.

We have not heard the official result of the conference at Columbus. We see by the press that an advance of five cents will be given. This, if true, is not enough, as we think we are entitled to more.

Henry Howe and His History of Ohio.

There is no person living to whom the history of Ohio in the last generation were so much indebted in giving them a knowledge of and pride in their State as to Henry Howe, its early historian.

In January, 1846, he, then a young man, the son of a bookseller, left his home in New Haven, Ct., came over the mountains by stage and then on the back of a white horse named in irony "Pomp," made the entire tour of the state, thus passing more than a year examining the records, collecting historical documents and taking down from the lips of the still living pioneers their early recollections. But for him a great deal of valuable historical matter relating to Ohio would have been forever lost.

Pencil sketches of the county seats and objects of historical or other interest were made by him on the spot, and the result was, after his return, "Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio," illustrated with 177 engravings, and by all odds the most entertaining and valuable work on Ohio ever published and those who have been so fortunate in late years as to get hold of a stray copy know how to praise the treasure.

On the publication of his work, Mr. Howe became a resident of Cincinnati for thirty years, and then returned to his native city, where he remained until November of 1885, when he came out to Ohio a second time, to travel the State for a new edition of his famous work.

Few men, perhaps no other man, would have the *clan* and audacity to undertake such a labor at his time of life; few, indeed, at any time of life could promise to do it as thoroughly and well.

A week since, on Christmas eve, he was able to thus telegraph to his family:

"To my beloved ones, at 184 Crown street, New Haven.

"After a lapse of forty years from the first, my second historic tour over Ohio is finished. Glory to God and a happy Christmas.

"HENRY HOWE."

In his late tour over Ohio, Mr. Howe has visited every county of the State, collected a vast deal of new matter, and made arrangements with about a hundred different local photographers for illustrations of their respective towns and general objects of interest. The idea is to have the old work contained in the new, the Ohio of 1846, when it was emerging from the log cabin era, contrasted with the Ohio of 1886, even to the pictures of the towns—to give its grand history of the past forty years, including of course its war history and notices of eminent men whose services have entitled them to a place in such a work.

It is proposed to publish the work by subscription in the ensuing fall, and in two large octavo volumes, illustrated by five hundred engravings and maps. It will be a work worthy of the advanced greatness of the State, showing it in its varied features, and such a one as no State, as ever has had, and probably such as no other can have under the same extraordinary circumstances of authorship.

Although over seventy years of age, Mr. Howe is as lively and chirrupy as any exuberant youth in his teens, and although white haired and white bearded, his walk and movements are so springy and agile as to surprise those who meet him. He is overflowing with enthusiasm and love for his task, and this, he says, makes for him every passing hour an hour of joy. He wants to do the best he can for this great State "the native State of my children, who are born Buckeyes, which I, through no fault of my own, never was."

Our attention is called again to the second edition of Howe's Historical Collections, which is in brief a history of Ohio by counties, and will be the best work of its kind, in fact the only work of the kind ever published. We know of but a single copy of the first edition and that is in the library of Mr. Folger. The forthcoming work, which will be published by subscription, will be in two volumes and will be very complete in all its parts. The article which we reproduce we copy from that excellent paper the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, and can cheerfully subscribe to all it contains.

Those of our citizens who remember when Mr. Howe came here in, 1846 and from a chair on Main street directly opposite the establishment of Messrs. Albrecht & Co. and looking westward made a sketch of the buildings, if they will look into the old volume, will find the names of Uhl & Lind, hardware dealers, where now is the well appointed provision store of Oberlin's Sons. The unchangeable laws of change, if that be not a paradox, are to be seen everywhere all over this city. New churches have been built, new streets opened, and Massillon has thrown off its swaddling clothes and appears in a new dress. Its march has been onward. It has no city debt. It pays its way as it goes and hastens quietly in its prosperous march. It does not issue bonds to pay its accruing interest and will not leave an inheritance of bankruptcy for the next generation to fight against. We hope Mr. Howe will make a note of this matter in his forthcoming work.

A Loud Call for Beans.

There is no one thing that a New Englander misses so much in New York as a plate of good old fashioned baked beans. It is estimated that there are 100,000 strangers here every day, and a large number come from the Eastern States. And yet with the constant call day after day for baked beans the hotel men and restaurant keepers have made no progress toward supplying the demand. Outside of half a dozen places, there is nowhere in the metropolis that this famous dish can be had. There are, of course, thousands of eating houses where baked beans are regularly served. But they are such beans! They are cooked in huge shallow pans, are as white as milk, and when they are dished out they look as if they had been squashed in a mortar. There is never any pork in them, no juice, and they are as tasteless as water. They are always served with a great slab of boiled beef or ham, and to a person who has been accustomed to the good old Massachusetts dish they are a delusion and an absurd joke. Still this is all New Yorkers know of baked beans. They eat them now and then and suppose they are tasting the real thing, and in their ignorance wonder why the famed sustenance of Boston is so popular. Taking into consideration the great number of New England people here, it seems as if there was a fortune in store for the man who would come to New York and give the people a taste of the good old fashioned Boston baked beans.—*Springfield Republican.*

Caught on at Last.

OIL BROKER (to form r customer).—How d'ye do, Mr. Lamb? I'm glad to see you looking so well and prosperous.

MR. LAMB.—Yes, I've been on the right side of the market for some months.

OIL BROKER.—What side have you been playing?

MR. LAMB.—The ernd.

Puck.

He—I was discussing telegraphing with your friend Miss Smith last evening, and I was surprised to learn Miss Ethel that she considers the sport silly. She—Yes, dear Charles, to me it turns red upon the slightest provocation to cold.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Way It's Done.

His face is pale and sad,
His clothes are tattered and torn,
And he sitteth there
In a broken chair,
A being most forlorn.

He groans and shakes
his head,
And heaves a heavy
sigh,
For his mind is distraught
With some unrequited thought,
And a tear is in his eye.

You ask me who he is,
And why he's sitting there,
With frightful frown
And look cast down,
Clutching his raven hair.

He is only a comic artist
Who drops these burning tears;
For amid the gloom
In that attic room
He is getting some funny ideas.

How Nellie Grant Was Won.

When Nellie Grant first went to England she was just 17, "the sweetest, most natural, delightful of American maidens," remarks Adam Badeau, who says further:

On the return voyage the young lady met her fate. Mr. and Mrs. B. were both ill and kept their room, while Miss Nellie remained on deck. There she fell in with a young Englishman, and before they reached America the mischief had been done. But she was sent to Europe to avoid. Nellie Grant was engaged—and to an Englishman, sarcoris told me how he acted. Gen. Grant for the young lady's hand. With all the awe of an Englishman for the head of a State, he was invited to dinner at the White House—knowing what was expected of him. After dinner the President led the way to the billiard room and offered him a cigar. "Then," said Sartoris, "I knew my cigar had come. I waited and hoped the President would help me, but he never did he say. He said, 'Sir,' [illegible] at once. I hesitated, and fidgeted, and [illegible], and thought I should sink through the floor. Finally I exclaimed in desperation, 'Mr. President, I want to marry your daughter.' He took a look at me—I see that to Gen. Grant's coolness recommended him—and [illegible]. Sartoris carried away the prize.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Fresh, Crispy Gleanings of Recent Noteworthy Happenings and Events.

John Jacobsohn, Omaha, Neb., strangled his infant and hanged himself.

The commissioner of pensions has prepared blanks of application for Mexican war pensioners.

Capt. D. T. Todd, commission merchant, was murdered and killed in his store at Des Moines, Iowa.

In a Chicago saloon Francesco Tromario stabbed to the heart with a stiletto Daniello Florio, both Italians.

Charles Klosey, a Schleisingerville, Wis., saloon keeper, killed his wife with a shotgun and blew out his own brains.

At least sixty of the eighty-eight county insane asylums in Ohio are said to be in a very bad condition, under ill-management.

Spear S. Hollingsworth, Democratic treasurer of Knox county, Indiana, has been convicted of embezzlement, and will go to the penitentiary for four years. When he started into politics in 1882, he was a farmer worth $40,000. His defalcation reached $80,000.

Mrs. Mary Silver, Boston, was falsely accused by her sister-in-law of infidelity, and poisoned herself.

The Evangelical Alliance of Cincinnati has indorsed the Pavey amendment to the Dow law.

Emile Paul, New York, is engaged in the task of eating eighty-two quails in forty-one days.

The subsidence of the flood at Lyons, Mich., left great blocks of ice in the streets and houses.

James Winslow, of St. Louis, committed suicide by cutting his throat. He had tried twice before.

Frank A. Deighan, postmaster at Castalia, O., was arrested on charge of abstracting mail matter.

Judge Blodgett, of the United States district court at Chicago, decided that the term "crank" was not libelous.

Alexander MacArthur, of Winnipeg, has started on a hunt for the north pole. He is equipped for a four years' trip.

A bill is before the West Virginia legislature placing saloon licenses at $661 and limiting the saloons to one for every 2,500 population.

At Lyons, Mich., the river is a solid field of ice twenty feet thick and five miles long. The channel is now through the main street of the village.

At Hillsboro, N. M., Mrs. Alles, her mother, and a Mexican named Baca are in jail for killing Mrs. Alles' husband, who stood in the way of illicit relations between her and Baca.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to replace a destroyed human eye with a living rabbit's eye in New York. The patient was Charles Williams, of the Minneapolis Tribune. The rabbit's eye grew into place so as to be movable at the patient's will, but it was blind.

Gottlieb Laulachi and wife, Germans, of Pekin, Ill., are on trial for inhuman treatment of their son. The victim has lost his feet and his hands will have to be amputated, as the result of being held on the stove and tied in the woodshed when the weather was below zero.

William A. Wilson, prominent lawyer of Lancaster, Pa., committed suicide.

L. Russel Godwin, charged with the murder of J. T. Dalton, at Memphis, Tenn., has been acquitted.

The decline in wheat will stimulate exports somewhat, and tend to diminish the chances of gold exports.

Receipts of hogs at packing headquarters continue light, and there is little prospects of a decline in provisions.

The police commissioners of Cincinnati will prosecute owners of property used as gambling headquarters.

Salvation Oil is the greatest pain destroyer of any age or clime. For the cure of neuralgia, rheumatism, and wounds occasioned by accidents, such as cuts, bruises, sprains, burns and frostbites it has no equal. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

Where to get the finest plug and best smoking tobacco is often a puzzle to those addicted to the use of the weed. But it never puzzles the man who has ever purchased goods of Grass & Graf.

Big bargains in boots and shoes at J. D. Frank & Co.'s cost sale.

Final clearance sale of balance of Watkins' stock of dry goods and shoes.

PENCHANT PARAGRAPHS.

A CONDENSATION OF THE TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Political Pointers and Personal Palavers. Labor, Love and Trades' Trials—Rail Rumblings—Foreign Fancies and Fires. Casualties and Crimes—News Notes.

Henry George will deliver a lecture in Music Hall, Cincinnati, on the evening of February 21.

Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, of St. Louis, state delegate of the Irish National league of America, has published a letter in reply to John Fitzgerald, president of the Irish National league.

Governor Scales, of North Carolina, appointed John J. J. Davis, of Franklin county, to the place on the supreme court bench made vacant by the death of Associate Justice Ashe. Mr. Davis was a member of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth congresses.

Thomas Stevens has finished a bicycle trip around the world, and arrived in New York.

Mrs. Kate Chase is very busy now writing the life of her illustrious father.

Benjamin Butler is being sued for $100,000 by John H. Lester, whom Butler caused to be imprisoned during the rebellion.

The letter of Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury, resigning his office, and that of the president accepting it, are published. A successor will be nominated before the adjournment of congress.

The Death Roll.

Mrs. Eliza Ellyer, one of Cincinnati's pioneers, died Thursday.

Mrs. Henry Wood, the English novelist, author of East Lynne, died in London, Thursday, aged sixty-seven.

Mrs. Caroline Blake, one of the oldest pioneers of Adams county, Ohio, died Wednesday at her home in Tiffin township, aged ninety-five years. Mrs. Blake was receiving a pension on account of the loss of her husband in the war of 1812.

J. Frank Dumont, prominent Cincinnati railroad man, and formerly an actor, is dead.

Louis Bache, the great-grandson of Ben Franklin, died in Louisville, aged eighty-two years.

Bishop William M. Green, aged eighty-nine years, died at Sewanee, Tenn.

Capt. William Cottrell, the well-known thoroughbred horse raiser, died at Magnolia, Alabama.

The widow of Benjamin Roberts, a noted colored man, died in Boston. Their child, after a bitter legal struggle in 1850, was the first colored person to enter the public schools of that city.

Railroad Reading.

The claims of seventeen years' standing of the city of Cincinnati against the C., W. & B. Railroad company, the H. & C. Railroad company, and the M. & C. Railroad company, have been settled by compromise, leaving the title of the C., W. & B. road clear.

The Columbus and Maysville railroad was sold at sheriff's sale to the Ohio & Northwestern for $71,000.

A syndicate of Cincinnati bankers and brokers have purchased the new loan of $2,000,000 four and a half per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, secured by general mortgage on the C., H. & D. railroad.

A. G. Smith, general passenger agent of the Bee Line, it is reported, has been tendered the general passenger agency of the Lake Shore.

The Indiana, Bloomington & Western railway is to be sold by order United States court, and no bid of less than $3,000,000 will be entertained.

Casualties.

David Charles, a deaf man, of Glen Roy, O., was run over and killed while walking on a railroad track.

The investigation of the White River Junction disaster shows eighty-five persons to have been on the wrecked train, thirty-six of whom were wounded, thirty-two of whom were killed, and seventeen of whom returned home. This accounts for all.

Thomas Faxton, deaf mute boy of Alliance, O., was killed by being run down by a train.

Four Hungarians were killed at Tyrone, Pa., by a tree which fell on them during a storm.

By the burning of the jail at Murfreesboro, Tenn., three colored prisoners were burned to death.

Four cathedral choir boys were drowned by falling through the ice at Garden City, New York.

Labor Notes.

Powderly has declared that the expression of sympathy for the Chicago Anarchists is against the principles of the Knights of Labor.

The Brewers' union, of New York, and the Beer Brewers' organization have withdrawn from District Assembly 49.

A strong feeling has developed among the trades unions of Cincinnati against the "arbitrary authority assumed by the Knights of Labor."

Nearly all the river mines have resumed operations.

The tailors of the country will organize in a National exchange at Philadelphia.

Chicago switchmen of the Wabash road threaten trouble on account of non-payment of their January wages.

Political Pointers.

Cassius M. Clay has announced himself as a Republican candidate for the governorship of Kentucky.

The Lincoln League, a Republican political association, has been organized in Lafayette, Ind.

There is no immediate prospect of a break in the West Virginia senatorial deadlock.

Mr. John W. Bookwalter, of Springfield, O., is mentioned as a candidate for governor again.

The congressional contest case between Messrs. Thobe and Carlisle has begun with the taking of testimony at Covington, Ky.

Business Troubles.

Dr. E. W. Hilburn, a prominent physician and general merchant of Newburg, Ind., made an assignment. Liabilities about $3,000.

Benjamin Calendar & Co., a Boston hardware house, has failed. Liabilities, $117,000.

Calendar & Co., hardware dealers, Boston, have failed. Liabilities $17,000.

Cable Sparks.

Russia refuses to maintain neutrality in case of a Franco-German war.

Bismarck, asked as to the chances of a war with France, says: "You know quite as much as I do. We live in a state of peace. But look at the French preparations, at building barracks, the position of Gen. Boulanger, the constant outcry of the French Patriotic league during sixteen years, and then consider what we have to fear from France."

Fire Record.

The warehouse of the J. H. Tangeman Paper company, at Lockland, O., was burned Sunday morning.

The Augusta, Ga., fire destroyed the Masonic theater and lodge building, Globe hotel and several business houses, the loss amounting to $185,000.

The only hotel in Hinton, Fayette county, W. Va., has burned. Loss $4,000.

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers AT COST

For 30 days to reduce stock, commencing Saturday, Jan. 15th.

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6 EAST MAIN ST., MASSILLON, O.

West MASSILLON COAL Co.,

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Miners of the finest quality of Massillon Coal.

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Pure Nut for Cook Stove use.

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City Telephone 28.

City Agent and Collector,
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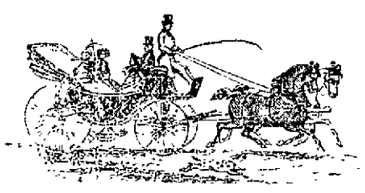
CITY LIVERY, SALE AND BOARDING STABLES.



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Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Joel Wirgert and Minnie L. Klingeman, of Washington; Lewis Homan and Emma E. Zimber, of Canton; Elijah Reichard and Rosa Drayer, of Lake; Adam W. Schwartz and Emma Warner, of Osnaburg; Joseph Packer and Ada Kittinger, of Tuscarawas, and Joseph Huth and Cecila Schubriemer, of Massillon.

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y. 5-48-c-p-10-f-c-o-r-1m-f

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Our Magnetic Kidney Belts for gentlemen will positively cure the following diseases without medicine: Pain in the back, head or limbs, nervous debility, lumbago, general debility, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, diseases of the kidneys, torpid liver, seminal emissions, impotency, heart disease, dyspepsia, indigestion, hernia or rupture, piles, etc. Consultation free. Price of Belt with Magnetic Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D. or by return mail upon receipt of price. Send measure of waist and size of shoe worn. Send for circulars. Order direct.

NOTE—The above described Belt with Insoles is warranted to positively cure chronic cases of seminal emissions and impotency or money refunded even after one year's trial. 25-c o w

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Shirts, 10c; Cuffs per pair, 4c; Collars 2 for 5c

Work taken every day in the week and returned on the second or third day thereafter.

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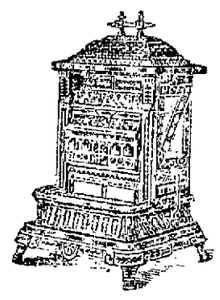

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Bedsteads,
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Lounges
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Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN.

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